

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

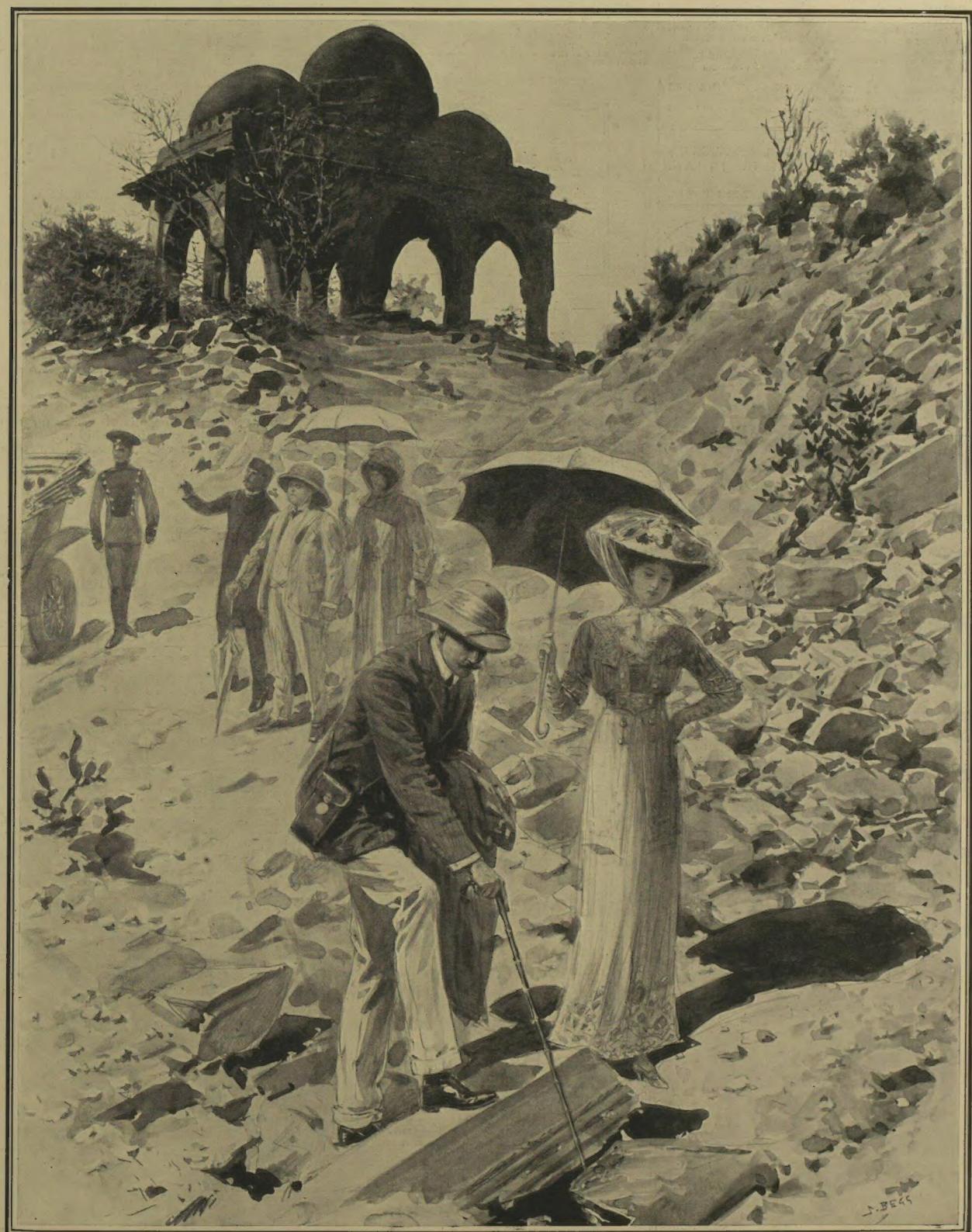
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1911.

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SIGNS OF DEAD GLORIES WHICH ARE TO BE MADE ALIVE; RUINS OF OLD DELHI—OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO VISITORS TO DELHI FOR THE DURBAR.

The ancient capital of the Moguls is to regain its proud position, its dead glories are to live again: the King-Emperor has spoken. Delhi, always a centre of intense historic interest, is to add still further to its claims upon the imagination and the consideration. Even before the epoch-making proclamation, visitors to Delhi for the Durbar found

the ruins of old Delhi a continual fascination. "Literally for miles," writes our Special Artist, "the plain is covered with these ruins; in some cases only the merest traces of the ancient buildings remain. They are a few miles outside the present city." Evidently here is rich soil for the spade of the archaeologist.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT ACCELERATED AND IMPROVED SERVICES.

VIA HOOK OF HOLLAND Daily. British Royal Mail Route. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m. Corridor Ventilated Train, with 1st and 2nd Class Dining and Breakfast Cars; heated in winter by steam. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamer.

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SEASON 1911-12.

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LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME. BOXING DAY at 8. QUO VADIS at 8. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Dec. 27, 28, and Dec. 30, at 8. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Dec. 27, Evening. FAUST. Dec. 28, at 8.15. RIGOLETTO. Dec. 29, at 8. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Jan. 1, at 8.15. TOSCA. Jan. 2, at 8.15. GRAND SUNSHINE CONCERT, XMAS and NEW YEAR'S EVEs, at 2.30, admission free, seats at POPULAR PRICES.—Tel: Hol. 685.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Proprietor, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION. EVERY EVENING. French Opera "Le Roi aux Enfers," will be presented under the title of

OPHEUS IN THE UNDERGROUND.

From the Author of "Sir Herbert Tree."

Version by Max Alfred Novello, Frederick Norton, and The Producer.

MATINEE TUESDAY, Dec. 26 (Boxing Day), and every following WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Box Office to 10. Seats can now be booked.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

CHARLES RICHARDS. In Search of Smith. John Mackie. Illustrated by R. Caton Woodville. 3s. 6d. net.

THE BOY'S Book of Warships. J. R. Green. 6s. net.

The Boy's Book of Modern Marvels. C. J. L. Clarke. 6s.

The Sunken Submarine. Captain Danit. 5s.

FISHER UNWIX.

The Women of the Cesars. Guglielmo Peruzzi. 6s. 6d. net.

A Sweeping Adventure. A Letter to My Son. 3s. 6d. net.

Indian and Home Memories. Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.

The Charming Chinese. Edward Abbott. 2s. net.

Four Months Afoot in Spain. Harry A. Frank. 3s. 6d. net.

The Man-Made World. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. 4s. 6d. net.

LIVE WARVE Old Masters at the Grafton Galleries, 1911. (Illustrated Catalogue) Edited by Roger E. Fry and Maurice W. Brockwell. 2s.

MACHILLAN. The Healer. Robert Herrick. 6s.

Florest Etana. Ralph Newell. 3s. net.

Tennyson and His Friends. Edited by Hallam Lord Tennyson. 2s. net.

The Love that Lives. Mabel Osgood Wright. 6s.

The Virginian. Owen Wister. 3s. net.

HITCHCOCK. John Upde and His Circle. Ada Eastland. 2s. net.

ALLIES. Wits and Their Humours. Rev. J. O. Bevan. 2s. net.

The Art of Herbert Schmalz. Trevor Blakemore. 2s. net.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX, E. J. WINTER-WOOD, W. H. GUNDY, C. H. MORANO, F. R. GITTINS, A. R. HANN, and H. J. M.—Your problems shall severally appear in due course.

The Chess Editor thanks numerous correspondents for their season's greetings, and in turn sends the same to all friends of the column.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3521 received from M. Shaida Aj Khan Peshkar (Rampur); of No. 3524 from J. Laidlaw (Kels) J. B. Camara (Madeira), G. Barretto (Madrid); J. Deering (Wicklow); Jacob Von Koenig (Berlin); H. Herford and H. Baxter (Taunton); of No. 355 from H. S. Brandreth (Chester), Major Buckley (Inston), W. Best (Dorchester), Herbert Katchalsky (Wendover), Hereward, James A. Innes (Bridge of Allan), and Ph. Lehzen (Hanover).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 3526 received from J. Stackhouse (Torquay); W. Winter (Medstead); H. R. Thompson, W. Little (Marple); J. Churcher (Southampton), W. Best (Dorchester); H. Baxter, H. S. Brandreth, L. Schulmu (Vienna), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Major Buckley, J. Green (Boulogne), J. Cohn (Berlin), W. T. Canterbury (Kew), R. Worster (Canterbury), Rev. J. Christie (Kedditch), and H. J. M.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3525.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

WHITE.

1. P to Kt 8th (a Rook)

BLACK.

2. R to Kt 8th (a Kt)

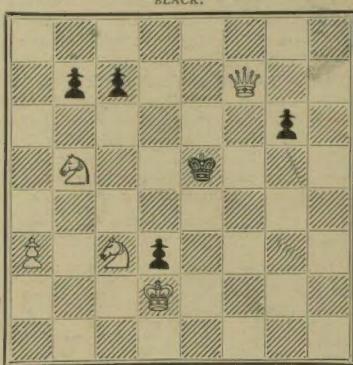
K takes R.

3. R to Kt sq (dis ch and mate)

If Black play 1. P to R 8th (a Q), then 2. R to Q 8th, etc. There is, however, another variation by 1. P to Kt 8th (a Q), 2. P to R 8th (a Kt); 3. K to Q 8th, 4. P to R 7th (a Kt); 5. Q to Kt 8th (a Kt).

PROBLEM NO. 3528.—By C. C. W. MANN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

As usual at Christmas, we give our selection of chess-brevities from first-class play, and a dish of chess-nuts as our contribution to the season's fare.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played between Messrs. MARSHALL and CHOIMIRSKY.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. C.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. C.)

1. P to O 4th P to Q 5th 1. P to Q 5th P to K 5th

2. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd 2. P to K 3rd P takes K

3. Kt to K B 3rd P takes P 3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd

4. P to K 3rd P to Q 4th 4. P to K 3rd P to K 2nd

5. Kt to K 5th P to K 5th 5. Kt to K 5th P to Q 2nd

All this is a refreshing departure from the ordinary dull routine of the Queen's Pawn Game.

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th Threatening B takes Kt, 2. P takes B, 3. P takes Kt, 4. P to K 5th B takes P, 5. P to Q 5th B to K 5th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

3. Kt takes P P to Q 5th 3. Kt takes P P to Q 5th

4. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 5th 4. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 5th

5. P to Q 4th P to K 4th 5. P to Q 4th P to K 4th

6. K takes Kt K takes Kt 6. K takes Kt K takes Kt

7. K to B 3rd K to B 3rd 7. K to B 3rd K to B 3rd

8. Castles K to Q 5th 8. Castles K to Q 5th

9. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 5th 9. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 5th

10. P to B 4th Kt to B 3rd 10. P to B 4th Kt to B 3rd

11. P to B 3rd K to B 2nd 11. P to B 3rd K to B 2nd

12. P to K 2nd K to B 1st 12. P to K 2nd K to B 1st

13. P to Q 3rd K to Q 2nd 13. P to Q 3rd K to Q 2nd

14. P to K 1st K to Q 1st 14. P to K 1st K to Q 1st

15. P to Q 2nd K to Q 3rd 15. P to Q 2nd K to Q 3rd

16. White wins by 17. Black wins by 18. White wins by 19. Black wins by 20. White wins by 21. Black wins by 22. White wins by 23. Black wins by 24. White wins by 25. Black wins by 26. White wins by 27. Black wins by 28. White wins by 29. Black wins by 30. White wins by 31. Black wins by 32. White wins by 33. Black wins by 34. White wins by 35. Black wins by 36. White wins by 37. Black wins by 38. White wins by 39. Black wins by 40. White wins by 41. Black wins by 42. White wins by 43. Black wins by 44. White wins by 45. Black wins by 46. White wins by 47. Black wins by 48. White wins by 49. Black wins by 50. White wins by 51. Black wins by 52. White wins by 53. Black wins by 54. White wins by 55. Black wins by 56. White wins by 57. Black wins by 58. White wins by 59. Black wins by 60. White wins by 61. Black wins by 62. White wins by 63. Black wins by 64. White wins by 65. Black wins by 66. White wins by 67. Black wins by 68. White wins by 69. Black wins by 70. White wins by 71. Black wins by 72. White wins by 73. Black wins by 74. White wins by 75. Black wins by 76. White wins by 77. Black wins by 78. White wins by 79. Black wins by 80. White wins by 81. Black wins by 82. White wins by 83. Black wins by 84. White wins by 85. Black wins by 86. White wins by 87. Black wins by 88. White wins by 89. Black wins by 90. White wins by 91. Black wins by 92. White wins by 93. Black wins by 94. White wins by 95. Black wins by 96. White wins by 97. Black wins by 98. White wins by 99. Black wins by 100. White wins by 101. Black wins by 102. White wins by 103. Black wins by 104. White wins by 105. Black wins by 106. White wins by 107. Black wins by 108. White wins by 109. Black wins by 110. White wins by 111. Black wins by 112. White wins by 113. Black wins by 114. White wins by 115. Black wins by 116. White wins by 117. Black wins by 118. White wins by 119. Black wins by 120. White wins by 121. Black wins by 122. White wins by 123. Black wins by 124. White wins by 125. Black wins by 126. White wins by 127. Black wins by 128. White wins by 129. Black wins by 130. White wins by 131. Black wins by 132. White wins by 133. Black wins by 134. White wins by 135. Black wins by 136. White wins by 137. Black wins by 138. White wins by 139. Black wins by 140. White wins by 141. Black wins by 142. White wins by 143. Black wins by 144. White wins by 145. Black wins by 146. White wins by 147. Black wins by 148. White wins by 149. Black wins by 150. White wins by 151. Black wins by 152. White wins by 153. Black wins by 154. White wins by 155. Black wins by 156. White wins by 157. Black wins by 158. White wins by 159. Black wins by 160. White wins by 161. Black wins by 162. White wins by 163. Black wins by 164. White wins by 165. Black wins by 166. White wins by 167. Black wins by 168. White wins by 169. Black wins by 170. White wins by 171. Black wins by 172. White wins by 173. Black wins by 174. White wins by 175. Black wins by 176. White wins by 177. 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STOCKINGS HUNG ON TENTS: BOY SCOUTS ON THE YARRA.

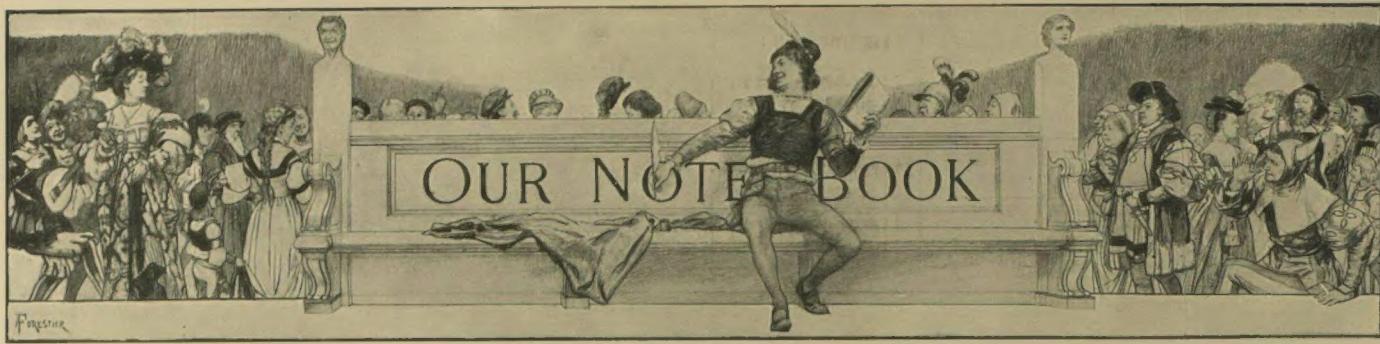
DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY A. HUGH FISHER.



READY TO CHALLENGE—AND PASS—SANTA CLAUS: A YOUNGSTER ON GUARD OVER HIS COMRADES ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mr. Hugh Fisher sends us the following description: "The Boy Scout movement was a welcome one to the big cities of Australia, and at Christmas time, in the height of summer weather, many parties go out by rail twenty or thirty miles for a few days in camp. Above is shown a favourite spot on the banks of the Yarra, where the tents are pitched among

tree-ferns and gum-trees. Though engaged in the cult of manliness, the Melbourne boys have happily not quite 'put away childish things' and, as the stockings bear witness, hope on Christmas Eve for a visit from Santa Claus." It may well be imagined that he will have no difficulty in being passed by the sentry.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN a favourite paper of mine, which announces itself in large letters every week as "The Organ of the Progressive Movement in Religion and Social Ethics," there is an article this week on the frightful condition of Italy. That country seems to be in the deuce of a state. A minister from the organ just mentioned has actually been to Italy; he has set foot in that savage land which we know only as the last brutal borderline of human history and civilisation. Italy, it seems, is in a condition which we in England must find it difficult even to conceive as possible. There it is impossible (apparently) to trust absolutely to the honour of company-promoters and financiers. There is none of that sweet and reckless security with which you or I throw ourselves into any commercial speculation or trust any commercial agent. Or, again, there are in this strange place people suffering from a hideous disease scarcely to be pictured in our country, but to which their rude Roman ancestors gave the name of *fomes*, cynically adding that it was the best sauce. The political practices of the Italians are equally remote and repulsive, for they are, it appears, tempted from time to time to indulge in Wars of Annexation—a local and technical term which I have no space to explain. Nor, alas! is their religious state any more satisfactory to the humble and sympathetic eye; for there are a number of people in Italy who do not believe in the Athanasian Creed. As the spinster lady said when watching a great actress writhing about the floor as Cleopatra, "How different from the home life of our late dear Queen!"

I am sorry; but this is really what the man says. He does really say that these things "show how lacking the Italians are in political honesty. That they are equally so in their private business capacity is the sad experience of every traveller in this fair and favoured land." How different (I cry with the spinner) from the state of this fairer and yet more favoured land, where nobody has any sad experience in their private business, where nobody ever meets anybody who is lacking in honesty! He does say the economic condition is really quite sad, that "the country swarms with beggars, the tradesmen are notoriously untrustworthy." How different (I again exclaim) from the state of England, where the luxury, plenty, and security of the lower classes is such that they cannot be induced to beg, though the police perpetually urge them to do so! He does say, of the attack on Tripoli, that Italian immorality is well indicated by its contempt of arbitration, and, above all, by "the universal approbation with which this campaign is regarded in Italy, the amazement and indignation with which it receives the hostile criticisms made upon its course by the other nations of the world." How different, again, from our English morality, from the cool yet tender consideration given to every possible side of the question just before the Transvaal War! How different from the clear-eyed penitence and humility with which we received the general rebuke of Europe! And he does say that many of the educated Italians "are in large degree atheists and infidels." How different from modern England! I suppose that if you or I

were to meet an educated agnostic in society we should hardly survive the shock.

But I think my favourite paragraph is the following; it seems to describe so sharply and vividly the contrast between Italy and modern Britain—

Italy seems sadly deficient in public spirit. Its people do not confront their own problems, but look to the Government to take the initiative in all public reforms. The result is a stagnant public conscience, a lack of co-operation among the best educated and influential citizens, and a bureaucratic, sluggish administration of public affairs; for it needs the constant spur of the private and confederated conscience to keep the civic authorities to their best.

conducted in the Italian Parliament. It appears that the Minister for Finance, Signor Loido Giorgione, has placed before the Parliament (though not, of course, before the people) a proposal for forcing all fiddlers, brigands, organ-grinders, artists, ice-cream men, etc., such as make up the entire population of Italy, to give up a large amount of macaroni on the chance of some day having a small amount of medicine; and this particular speculation was to be forced upon every individual Italian who should happen to be rather poor already by that brute force of *gendarmerie* by which government is conducted in that blighted land. Now there was doubtless much to be said for this specula-

tion; malaria and cholera are bad things, and it is perhaps a good thing that all poor Italians should sleep secure in the prospect of them. But it is also clear that there was something to be said against it; and through all the provinces of Italy a great deal was said against it; both by the ice-cream men and by the shopkeepers who employed them. I was in everybody's experience that in the course of one's most ordinary and Italian actions, wandering on the Corso (whatever that is), floating in the gondola, visiting a volcano in eruption, being captured by brigands, and so on, one heard from all kinds of people protests, whether well or ill informed, against the proposal. By the fairest reckoning, at the lowest computation, there was enough evidence of national doubt and division to have found some representative voice in politics, if Italy had been in possession of representative institutions.

Will it be believed that in this cursed and fated country the protest was not heard in Parliament at all? The Leader of the Opposition, Signor Bonaro Legge, dared not vote against the Bill. His followers dared not vote against it. No one but Lansbiori, a Lombard workman, and Count Roberto of Cecily, an eccentric aristocrat, can be said to have attacked it at all. The most crucial amendment to it was rejected without a division. The Italian Second Chamber, occupied by the Colonnes and the Strozzi, passed it at once. They did not even (as by the new Italian Constitution they could have done) delay it for further discussion. The whole thing was driven through by the undoubted energy and dexterity of the Minister of Finance.



HUNG IN THE LOUVRE IN PLACE OF THE STOLEN "MONA LISA": RAPHAEL'S PORTRAIT OF BALDASSARE CASTIGLIONE (THE AUTHOR OF "THE PERFECT COURTIER") SUBSTITUTED FOR THE THIRD WIFE OF FRANCESCO DEL GIOCONDO.

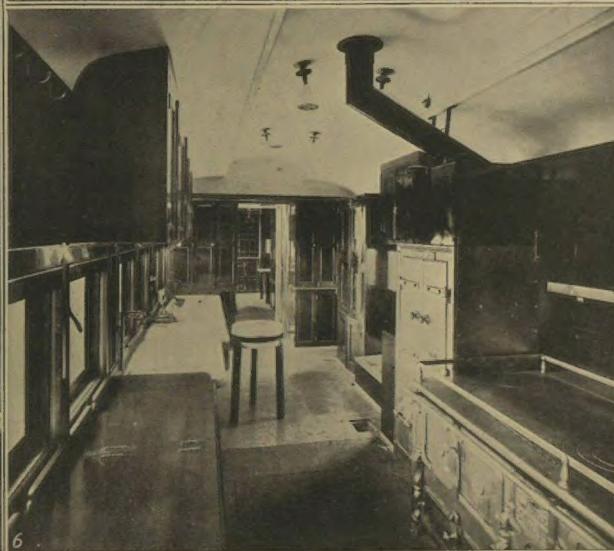
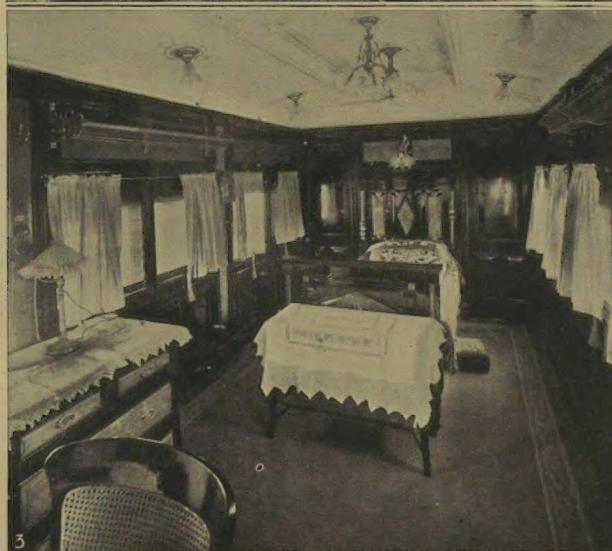
The place left vacant on the walls of the Louvre by the theft of Leonardo's picture of Mona Lisa, third wife of Francesco del Giocondo, has been filled by Raphael's portrait of his life-long friend, Count Baldassare Castiglione. Many would have wished the space once lit by Mona Lisa's enigmatic smile to be left empty, as a memorial of her for ever, or until her return. The Louvre authorities perhaps preferred not to have her abduction continually recalled. Baldassare Castiglione (1478-1529), himself skilled in the manners of Courts, is famous as the author of the "Cortegiano," or (Anglice) "The Perfect Courter." He figures as Zoroaster in Raphael's "School of Athens" in the Vatican, the artist's own likeness being just behind him. Castiglione was away from Rome when Raphael died. On returning, he wrote to his mother: "I am in good health, but cannot believe that I am in Rome, now that my poor Raphael is no longer here. God keep that blessed soul!"

The civic authorities are at their best, of course, in England. It happens that I am able to confirm this sad but true picture of Latin enslavement. I also have received authentic information from Italy. In a secret letter, stamped with seven daggers, skull and cross-bones, a Papal crown, and a red cap of liberty (a letter smuggled somehow by bribery through the cruel, but fortunately corrupt, Italian police) I have before me a full revelation of an intrigue lately

experiment as an Insurance Bill, the whole scheme would originate in the hearts of the whole people; everyone would understand the Bill; no one would feel doubtful about it; no energetic and dexterous Minister would be needed to thrust it through; no servants would regard it with wise or foolish fear; no politicians would vote for it in hesitation or in cowardice. England would do the whole thing; but England is so different from Italy.

ROYALTY ON THE LINE: THE IMPERIAL TRAIN IN INDIA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHNSTON AND HOFFMANN.



1. THE KING'S DAY SALOON.

2. THE QUEEN'S DAY SALOON.

3. THE QUEEN'S NIGHT SALOON.

4. THE QUEEN'S NIGHT SALOON.

5. THE DINING SALOON.

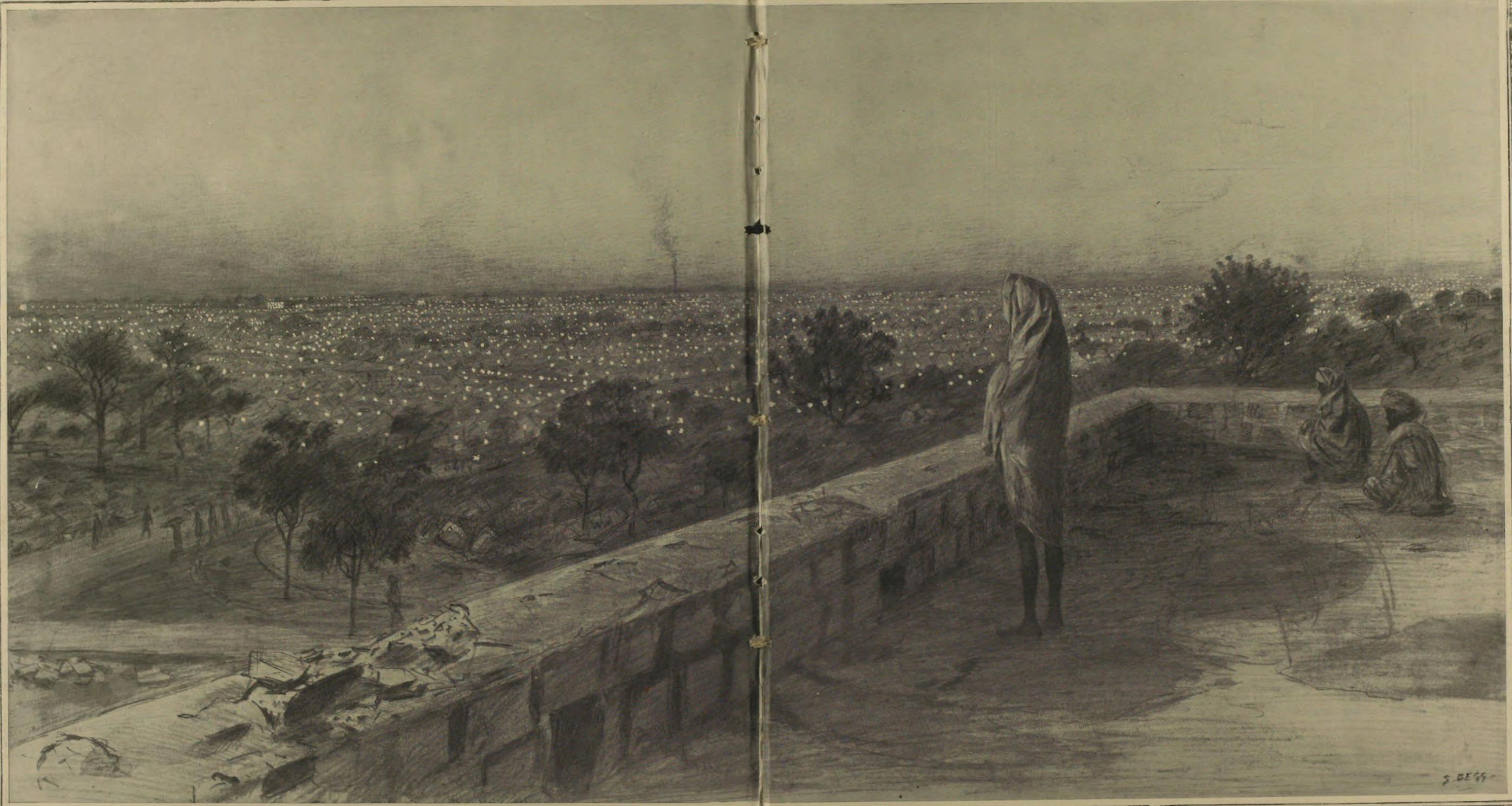
6. THE KITCHEN.

It need not be said that every precaution was taken to ensure the comfort of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress during their voyage to India and during their journeys in India. In an issue of a week or two back, we published photographs showing the interior

of the "Medina" specially fitted for their Majesties' use. We are now able to give these photographs of the imperial train prepared for their use during their various overland journeys in India. The exterior of this train has been painted white.

ON THE SITE OF THE NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA: THE CANVAS CITY AT DELHI, AN IMPERIAL CITY TO BE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



THE LIGHTS OF THE FIELD OF THE TENTS OF WHITE: THE GREAT CORONATION

DURBAR CAMP BY NIGHT, SEEN FROM THE CHAUBURJA MOSQUE.

The King-Emperor's historic announcement at Delhi began: "We are pleased to announce to Our People that on the advice of Our Ministers tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital, Delhi . . ." and ended: "It is Our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of Our beloved People." On December 15 the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress laid the first stones of the new capital in the midst of the tents of the members of the Governor-General's Council in the camp of the Government of India. Each stone was inscribed merely "1911." At the ceremony, the Viceroy said: "By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial capital to be established at Delhi, your Imperial Majesties will set seal upon the

announcement made by his Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar . . . Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi . . . but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which your Imperial Majesties are about to perform. . . . We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's Providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument to your Imperial Majesties' gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilization and Empire, and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place." The King's Camp is immediately below the corner of the parapet seen in the drawing. The squares of lights seen in the left background are those of triumphal arches erected by Indian rulers at the entrances to their camps.

THE CORONATION DURBAR VOYAGE: LIFE ABOARD THE "MEDINA."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ERNEST BROOKS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. THE EARL OF DURHAM, LORD HIGH STEWARD FOR THE VISIT TO INDIA, ABOARD THE "MEDINA."

4. PILLOW-FIGHTING DURING THE SPORTS ON THE "MEDINA": THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AND (FACING THE CAMERA) MAJOR LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE, EQUERRY TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

7. WHERE THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS LANDED IN INDIA: THE APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

2. THE COMING OF THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPERESS: THE ARRIVAL OF THE "MEDINA" AT BOMBAY.

5. ABOARD THE "MEDINA": THE QUEEN-EMPERESS TALKING TO THE DUKE OF TECK, PERSONAL A.D.C. TO THE KING-EMPEROR, THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, MISTRESS OF THE ROBES, AND THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

3. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, LORD CHAMBERLAIN TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, ABOARD THE "MEDINA."

6. DURING THE SPORTS ABOARD THE "MEDINA": CAPTAIN BRYAN GODFREY-FAUSSETT, R.N., EQUERRY TO THE KING-EMPEROR (FACING THE CAMERA).

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress landed at Bombay on December 2, and were received by the Governor-General and many another notable on the Apollo Bunder. In the course of his speech his Imperial Majesty said: "Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over 250 years ago, a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forebathers, have made it a jewel of the British Crown."

WITH HIS BRASS PIPE AND HIS WHITE FLOWERS: A PROTECTED RULER.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST FOR THE DELHI DURBAR.



CEREMONIOUS AND COMFORTABLE SMOKING ABOARD SHIP: THE SULTAN OF LAHEJ ON THE "SALSETTE," BOUND FOR INDIA.

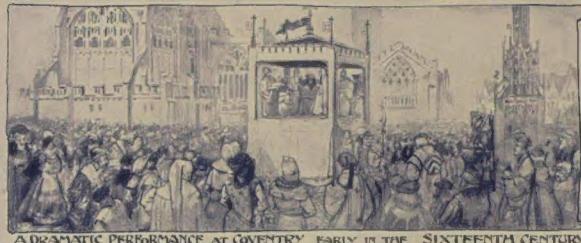
Our Artist, Mr. Begg, drew the sketch from which this drawing was made while on the "Salsette" on his way to represent this Journal at the great Coronation Durbar at Delhi. He describes it as follows: "H.H. Sir Ahmed Fadhel, Sultan of Lahej, on the 'Salsette,' from Aden to Bombay. His son, Prince Abdul Hamid, is in the foreground, holding a glass of lemonade in his hand. The Sultan's suite is a large one; two or three of its members are

shown in the drawing. His Highness frequently carried a bunch of white flowers, something like narcissi, which he put to his nose at intervals. The offer of a whiff from his brass pipe or the presentation of flowers was a mark of great favour." Lahej is a little state in South-West Arabia, and is under British protection. Its capital is Hauta, which is twenty-one miles north of Aden. The population consists of Arabs, Jews, Somalis, and some Indians.

Art-Music & the Drama



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
THE KING OF MNEMONICA IN "HOP O' MY THUMB," AT DRURY LANE:
MR. GEORGE GRAVES.



A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT COVENTRY EARLY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY



Photo, Hana.
POTTERINI IN "HOP O' MY THUMB," AT DRURY LANE:
MR. WILL EVANS.

ART NOTES.

MR. AIKEN'S experience is standing him in good stead at

points of defence against the wilful and childish lawlessness of much recent painting. Within little more than ten years his mission has been turned right about. From pioneer he has become a guardian of the established order. The leader of the Newlyn School, he but lately

the Tate Gallery. In Whitechapel he learned how to handle the East Enders into his gallery; at Millbank his methods are no less brisk. The National Gallery of British Art is not, in his keeping, to become an asylum for the casual and indolent visitor, nor to be allowed to offer the same stale fare from one season to another, with annual additions from the Chantrey Trustees for its chief sensation. The labours and successes of the Stevens Exhibition have not sated him. Already another is arranged and opened. From Birmingham, while its Art Gallery is rebuilding, have been lent its famous pictures by the Pre-Raphaelites. Here is Millais's "The Blind Girl," the central work of his shifting styles. "The Order of Release," the "Ophelia," the "Marianna in the Moated Grange," with "My Second Sermon," "The Vale of Rest," and the later pictures, display the whole uncertain course of his career. A letter that has lately seen the light shows him possessing, like his friend Mr. Holman Hunt, a rigid belief in his own powers. "Poets," he says, after alluding to the weakness of Rossetti's drawing at a period when he considered that he himself had mastered the pencil—"poets will think him a greater painter than poet, painters a greater poet than painter."

At the Tate Gallery the greatness of Rossetti is manifest in the very drawings that were held to be incompetent by his fellows. While, according to one history of the movement, he was piecing together his art from the example of others, he made the things that now stand out as the expressions of unique genius. The coat of divers colours was handed about among the brethren, but "D. G. R." was the Joseph to whom it truly belonged. That brethren more unbrotherly than the Pre-Raphaelites are not to be read of in Bible history is an impression, fathomed and furthered by recent books, that has been gaining ground; but with Mr. W. M. Rossetti's biographies and editions as the classics of the artistic and literary history of the period, it is an impression that will not ultimately be the accepted one.

No choice could have been more apposite than the one now made by the publishers and their author of a painter fit to be enshrined in a special number of the *Art Journal*. The work of Mr. Stanhope Forbes, who has lent his name and pictures, constitutes one of the strongest

Alice in "Dick Whittington" at the Lyceum: Miss Nan Stuart.

The Christmas Shows: Pantomime Principals.

Photo, Dover Street Studios.
HILARIO IN "HOP O' MY THUMB," AT DRURY LANE: MISS VIOLET LORAIN.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE GERMAN NAVY: PIPES OF PEACE ON A WAR-SHIP.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEI



AMONG THE CHRISTMAS-TREES: SAILORS OF THE KAISER'S NAVY ENJOYING THE FESTIVE SEASON.

It is particularly appropriate that the German Navy's celebrations of Christmas should have the Christmas-tree as a very prominent feature, for the modern use of the tree comes to us from Germany, only the very poorest of the poor of whose people are without one at the Christmas season. Together with the maypole, the Christmas-tree is

a survival of the Scandinavian Ash, which was known as Yggdrasil, the Tree of Time, whose roots penetrate to heaven; Niflheim; and Ginnungagap. Niflheim is the dwelling-place of the serpent Nidhög; Ginnungagap, that of the Frost Giants. The three Nornas, or Fates, sit under the tree, spinning human destinies.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN! HOW ARE YOU TO-MORROW?"

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



THE GREAT FIGURES OF PANTOMIME AS THEY WERE IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: CLOWN, PANTALOON,
HARLEQUIN, AND COLUMBINE.

Harlequin, Columbine, and Pantaloone came to us, through France, from Italy. Clown is an English creation, but, of course, is very nearly related to the French Pierrot. He may be regarded as the direct successor of the fool, who left the stage when trunk hose left it, and it may be assumed that the "antennæ"-like ornament on his wig is a corruption of the cock's-comb or cock's-head which was on the fool's cap. Unlike Pierrot, who is silent and listless, he is active and has the gift of speech. In his original form, Harlequin was a funny, but rather coarse, individual, up to any mischief. He wore a mask, and his tattered dress bore many coloured patches. Between the middle and the late seventeenth century, all

the company's costumes underwent a change, and Harlequin's patches took a more symmetrical form. Still, his dress was not tight-fitting as it is now. In the eighteenth century, his wooden sword became a magic wand, and he was transformed into a more refined and kindly character. At the period of our picture, Columbine was a woman Harlequin, in varicoloured gown. On the French stage she was at times Harlequin's wife. Columbine's muslin skirt is quite a modern creation. Pantaloone, an Italian personage, originally from Vienna, was either husband, father, or widower. He wore spectacles, the removal of which made him pass Harlequin without seeing him, and so become a butt for the Clown.

THE CARRYING OF THE CHIEF DISH: FOR MY LORD'S TABLE!

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD: THE SENESCHAL HEADING THE PROCESSION FROM THE KITCHEN,
ACROSS THE COURTYARD, INTO THE CASTLE.

Within the precincts of the Norman castles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries are often seen partially buried circular areas from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter. These mark the sites of outdoor kitchens, such as the one seen through the doorway in this Drawing. The kitchen of this form was a bell-shaped building set at a distance from the body of the castle. It had a large central chimney and a number of other chimneys. It contained

a circular room with five furnaces, or cooking-places, built round the wall, and each provided with its own chimney. The additional chimneys were for ventilation, as well as to allow for the escape of smoke and steam. The dishes had to be carried across the courtyard into the castle and the banqueting-hall. Such kitchens were used, of course, only in the larger establishments. Later, the kitchens were included in the main building.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MISS MARIE LOUISE EGERTON CASTLE.
Author of "Italian Literature," published by
Messrs. Herbert and Daniel.

Photograph by Lafayette.

ANDREW LANG ON THE
SLOW GROWTH OF
AMERICAN LITERATURE.

No doubt there are abundant answers to the question, "Why is Literature a plant of such very slow growth in a new country," a country newly occupied by white men? The obvious answer is that the white men have better things to do in exterminating the local savage, felling forests, running up wooden shanties and tin huts, and generally "taking up the white man's burden." Then, sometimes, comes the process of "throwing off the yoke" of the old country. This reply appears adequate, and does account in some degree for the slow growth of literature, say, in America. Yet there are difficulties. The Ionian colonies came to the front in literature before the

written pleasant essays in the manner of Goldsmith, but nothing of the sort was published.

When our Anglo-Saxon ancestors came to this island, they were very rough colonists in very rude

mixture of Godwin and Mrs. Radcliffe, though he certainly improved and drew horrors, in a smallpox hospital, from the life.

American literature did not, and perhaps could not, begin in the normal way—namely, with songs about the author's own experiences, such as Jacky, the Australian native, composes in "Never Too Late to Mend"—

I slew him by the Wurragurra River—
By the Wurragurra River I slew him.

Or in love-lyrics, there are better Red Indian love-lyrics than anything in the Colonial literature. Did Puritanism check any such spontaneous verse? The Colonists were not all Puritans, yet heaven did not make them poetical. "With laboured prose fiction our American literature



"ACHTUNG!" A WARNING WORD WHOSE MEANING "LOOK OUT!" NEWCOMERS FIND IT ADVISABLE TO LEARN.

A WINTER-SPORT BOOK.
By REGINALD CLEAVER.

With an Introduction by the Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
Six Illustrations reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers,
Messrs. A. and C. Black.
(See Review on Another Page.)

circumstances. Yet one of them wrote that beautiful elegy "The Ruined City," a lament for the fallen glories of Roman civilisation. We find nothing like its sentiment in American literature before Frenneau



ACCUSTOMED TO TWENTY SPILLS IN ONE MORNING:
BEGINNERS ON SKIS.

begins," says Mr. Wendell; with imitations of English fiction as it was between Fanny Burney and Miss Edgeworth, a very debased period. Yet the now Independent people had all the best old English novels in their hands—Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Sterne, and, in a new way, Fanny Burney—and they had all our poets.

They did not profit by all this; one cannot guess why they did not, till Washington Irving came (born 1783), and he had been for two years in Europe before he began to write. His manner is that of an accomplished English author of an earlier generation, though one of his early works was a kind of comic history of New York. He did not imitate the latest thing in English, but revived, as he advanced, the best



THE BENEFIT OF ENGAGING AN INSTRUCTOR IN SKI-ING:
UNRAVELLING A KNOTTY PROBLEM ON THE SPOT.

(1752-1832) with his verses on the vanishing of the Red Men, and on their poor relics—

Here still a lofty rock remains,
On which the curious eye may trace
(Now wasted half by wearing rains)
The fancies of a ruder race.

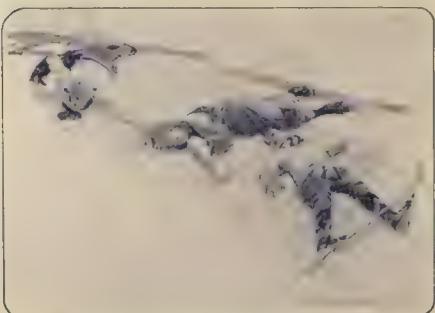
It is not so good as the Anglo-Saxon colonist's "Ruined City." Nor does it even faintly resemble Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn," with which Mr. Wendell compares it. The true parallel is between Frenneau and the Anglo-Saxon colonists who so early and unexpectedly wrote such pretty sentimental verses. Not to speak of the great epic, "Beowulf," even the rare fragments of the Anglo-Saxon colonists much excel anything done in America before the nineteenth century.

Brockden Brown, who died in 1810, seems to have been the first American novelist. I have not read Brown, but his "Wieland" appears to be a heaven-forgotten



THE BLIND DRIVEN BY THE FAIR: ROUNDING THE MARK.

"This is an almost certain event at all ice gymkhana. Men are blindfolded and driven in pairs by amateur lady whips. It is as well to add that whips (in the literal sense) are not allowed."



TUMBLERS AS TUTORS: AN EXPERIMENTAL LESSON IN THE
ART OF SKIING.

mother country, setting aside Homer and the old lost heroic poets, the common possession of Greece and of her colonies.

Now, the Elizabethan settlers in America came from a country which was full of new literature. It could be produced in Virginia—for example, Strachey's book on the colony is very literary and learned. I suppose that the first novel written in America is Lodge's "A Margarite of America," composed before 1600 in hard enough circumstances in the Straits of Magellan. Lodge and Strachey were only visitors, but among the Elizabethan settlers, and under Charles I., there must have been many young gentlemen very capable of writing sonnets to their mistress's eyebrows. We hear of no such



PARTING COMPANY: A BOBSLEIGH OFF THE TRACK.

"A bobsleigh race is won or lost by tenths of seconds. If the bob can round a banked bend without braking, there are tenths of seconds saved.... Once off the track, the team and bob part company, as a rule."

matter: all is theological. In Professor Wendell's "Literary History of America" is a letter from a preacher to a friend; the man who wrote it might have

style of Goldsmith's period. My memories of Irving's books are delightful, but they date from my earliest boyhood. Happy thought!—read him again.

THE SHIP'S DECK AS A CHRISTMAS BALL-ROOM: FANCY DRESS ON A LINER.

DRAWN BY FREDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



THE LIGHT FANTASTIC TOE IN MID-OCEAN: A COSTUME BALL ON A GREAT STEAMSHIP.

The fancy-dress ball is not, of course, a very uncommon occurrence aboard ship, especially aboard those great liners which are so frequently and so truly called floating palaces. At Christmas-time, in particular, such festivities are at their height, and the ingenuity of the

passengers is much exercised in the devising of costumes; for the fashioning of such dress, never very easy, is apt to be a matter of considerable difficulty when the worker is on a vessel and in possession of practically no suitable materials.

THE NEW ARAB AND THE OLD: TURKEY IN THE FIELD.

A FACSIMILE SKETCH, SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



"WHAT ITALY IS UP AGAINST!" COMMANDANT MOUSSA MEHEMET IN CONSULTATION WITH THE SHEIKH ABDULLAH.

In last week's issue we were able to give a sketch from the brush of Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright of Moussa Mehemet, Commander of the Turkish forces operating in Tripoli. We are now able to add this sketch of Moussa, typical of the new Arab, in consultation with

a Sheikh, a type of the old Arab. Mr. Seppings-Wright, who titles his drawing "What Italy is up Against!" writes that the Commandant often carries nothing more than an ebony cane while on active service.

"When the Storm Picks Up the Siren's Howl and Flings It Towards the Town."

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEARS.



"PUT TO SEA AT ONCE. SHAPE COURSE FOR START POINT": A BATTLE-SHIP ORDERED OUT OF DOVER.

"There is a whole gale of wind and a blackened sky. Occasional slits of light bursting through the obscuring gloom throw into blinding contrast whate'er they illuminate. Away in the Downs the ships of commerce are rolling furiously, moored in safety. The force of the wind takes a man's breath away like a blow in the ribs; it rages howling so that his voice flies past him unheard. The sight of the rushing waters outside is enough to shrivel a man's heart as the great mounds pile themselves shorewards, bursting into columns of whitest foam. The rain slobbering down between the racing clouds falls like liquid fat upon ships and men, and cliffs and castle. Silently the order from Whitehall comes: 'Put to sea at once: shape course for Start Point. Report time of departure.' Upon the battle-ship

you would think each man was preparing for a picnic, to judge by the merry and hearty goodwill to be off in creditable time. The storm picks up the siren's howl and flings it towards the town. There is no soul upon the jetty to wave a hand, for the jetties are awash with bursting spray. Proudly she pushes through the narrow entrance, then as she meets the first wave clouds of spray fly over her. The tide takes hold of her like a cork for a moment until her course is corrected for its influence. Then a game of give-and-take is played by the storm fiend. But the power of man's handiwork is equal to that of the ill-tempered ogre's. The battle-ship has got her offing, and, churning down Channel, she kicks her heels defiantly at the white horses which the disappointed demon flings after her."

Like a Scene from Dante's "Inferno": Great Furnaces by Night.

FROM THE PAINTING BY GEORGES SCOTT.



CREATING THE MOUTH FOR THE ONLY TONGUE UNDERSTOOD BY THE SAVAGE: GUN-MAKING AT CREUSOT.

When Longfellow wrote "Truly the only tongue that is understood by the savage Must be the tongue of fire that speaks from the mouth of the cannon," it might have been added that there are times when even the most civilized fail to understand until the voice of the great gun is heard. Hence the strenuous endeavours to perfect those weapons which may keep peace between nations, and yet

are potent allies in the day of battle; hence work in the great armament factories, not only by day, but by night, not only when the dogs of war are in leash, but when they have been let loose. By daylight the scene of the Vulcan-like labours of man are sufficiently awe-inspiring; at night, with the glare of the flame on cloud and vapour and metal, they create a scene suggesting Dante's "Inferno."

Christmas at Sea: "In the Light of the Moon."

FROM THE PAINTING BY BERNARD F. GRIBBLE; REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTOGRAPH FINE ART CO., LTD., 73, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.



'STAUNCH AND STRONG A GOODLY VESSEL,
THAT SHALL LAUGH AT ALL DISASTER.
AND WITH WAVE AND WHIRLWIND WRESTLE.'

—LONGFELLOW'S "BUILDING OF THE SHIP"

ORESTES SURROUNDED BY THE FURIES: A GREEK CROWD IN MUFTI.

DRAWN BY ROLF NICZKY



A REINHARDT REHEARSAL OF AN AESCHYLUS WORK: PREPARING FOR A PRODUCTION OF THE "ORESTEIA."
IN THE SCHUMANN CIRCUS, BERLIN.

This curious illustration shows, as we have noted, a rehearsal of a work by Aeschylus, in the Schumann Circus in Berlin. It has unusual point at the moment, as it depicts the preparations for a presentation under the direction of Professor Max Reinhardt, who is producing "The Miracle," which is due at Olympia on December 23, and also the "Œdipus Rex," of Sophocles, due at Covent Garden on January 15. So much interest is

being taken in the presentation of "Œdipus Rex," in particular, that an honorary committee was completed early this month to extend a greeting to Professor Reinhardt. Dr. Gilbert Murray's translation has been prepared for the stage by Mr. W. L. Courtney. Mr. Martin Harvey is to play Œdipus; Miss Lillah McCarthy, Jocasta. Mr. Hubert Carter is to be the Leader of the Chorus, and Mr. Philip Hewland the Herdsman.

FRIGHTENER OF BOYS IN THE BUSH: A CONGO GHOST.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



WEARING A "DELE" AND DRESSED IN FIBRE NETWORK: AN INITIATOR'S ASSISTANT AMONG THE BAPENDE.

Mr. Norman H. Hardy describes his Drawing as follows: "The Bapende people, who inhabit the south-west of the Congo, have some very curious ceremonies in connection with the coming-of-age of the boys—that is to say, their arrival at manhood. After the initiation has been performed, the boys have to hide in the bush, and must see no women, and must be seen by none. They wear masks, and the whole body is covered

with a rough dress made of raphia fibre-cloth. While they are thus secluded, the initiator dresses one of his assistants up in a costume made of network of fibre, and covers his head with a mask called 'dele' (the word means 'ghost'). This assistant has to come out at night to frighten the boys in the bush. It is supposed that any woman who beholds the 'dele' will fall ill and eventually die."

A SECRET SOCIETY OF THE CONGO: A MASKED DIGNITARY.

DRAWN BY NORMAN H. HARDY.



NORMAN H. HARDY

AT THE INITIATION OF A NEW MEMBER: THE MAKENGE, CHIEF FIGURE ON THE OCCASION.

Mr. Hardy writes: "The Babende are the members of a secret society existing among the Bangongo, sub-tribe of the Bushongo people of the Congo. Founded for the maintenance of order, this society soon degenerated, and its meetings became the scenes of human sacrifice. The friction-drum is sounded in the village, and all women and children must instantly hide; but one child is caught by the Babende and slain. The next day some charcoal is sent to the child's mother, and then she knows the fate that has befallen her child. When new members are admitted to the society three masked dignitaries are present:

the most important of these is the 'Makenge,' who is represented in my drawing: he is one I saw at Misumba. The mask is of bright colours; the main part is red; the darker lines and other marks in blue or black. All over it are fixed small white shells. The figure standing by the hut is playing the friction-drum. It is a hollow piece of wood, covered at one end with parchment, into which is fixed a stick. This is made just moist, and the man rubs his hand up and down the stick, making by this means a very loud noise. One of these large masks, collected by Mr. E. Torday, is in the British Museum."

THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY:



BABYLON—so we call by a Greekish name that was really Bab-ili, or the Gate of the God. It owes, of course, the overpowering appeal which it makes to modern imagination mainly to ancient writers who had never seen it, or, if they had, idealised it and fabled about it till its name has come to stand less for a city made by men's hands than for some such stupendous unreality as Milton's Lucifer might have built for the place of his throne. Yet if we turn a deaf ear to Herodotus and to Ctesias, and, purging our minds of all ideas preconceived under the spell of Apocalyptic visions, look only at the place itself as it is to-day, we must confess it was a wonder without rival among cities of its time. Even though the inner wall of Nebuchadnezzar's city on the east bank of the Euphrates is not above two miles round, there are still such leagues of outer fortifications to be reckoned with, and so much ruin on the west bank, continuing by patches towards the towering High Place eight miles distant, which the Arabs call Birs Nimrud, that one has no difficulty in understanding how report, confounding Babylon and Borsippa into one city—and they must have been as much one as Constantinople and Scutari to-day—gave the former an area of from one to two hundred square miles. Twelve years ago, when the Baghdad Railway project first entered the field of practical politics, it was announced that German science was to anticipate its advance by

“THE
GATE OF
THE GOD BEL,”
THE SUPREME DEITY
OF THE
CANAANITES:
BABYLON

The two towers of the stately portal, once barred and faced with bronze, have been completely cleared, and it has been found

& THE REALISATION OF LEGEND:



said that the bounding walls of the whole spacious Sacred Way, which led from this gate to the great temple of Bel-Marduk, were similarly faced with enamelled bricks, showing lion-reliefs, it may be realised how splendid Nebuchadnezzar made his capital. The Palace lies west of this, and has been about half excavated.

The great banqueting-hall, where, perhaps, Belshazzar supped, and Alexander was laid, dying, to hold the last levée of his veterans, has been cleared; but to the complexus of smaller chambers about it, it is almost impossible now to assign their uses. Important as is this historic Palace, it is less important than the main temple of Bel, and it is satisfactory to know that Dr. Koldewey has identified the situation of the latter with fair certainty; though he has not yet found time to excavate it. The great northern mound, still known to the Arabs as Babil, has apparently not been searched anew since Rassam probed it many years ago. Here the famous Hanging Gardens are supposed by some to have been. But some work has been done in the theatre, and numbers of graves, made, as was the custom on Mesopotamian and Hittite sites, within the city, have been found. The work goes slowly owing to the immense depth of overlying débris, Greek and Parthian; but, on the German method, it goes surely, and it is certain that some day we shall be able almost to reconstruct the Babylon of Nebuchadnezzar.

It is undoubtedly the most interesting of the Babylons which lie one over the other now. For it was the Wonder which



THE TOWERING HIGH PLACE EIGHT MILES FROM BABYLON: BIRS NIMRUD.

“Even though the inner wall of Nebuchadnezzar's city on the east bank of the Euphrates is not above two miles round, there are still such leagues of outer fortifications to be reckoned with and so much ruin on the west bank, continuing by patches towards the Towering High Place eight miles distant, which the Arabs call Birs Nimrud, that one has no difficulty in understanding how report, confounding Babylon and Borsippa with one city—and they must have been as much one as Constantinople and Scutari to-day—gave the former an area of from one to two hundred square miles.”

Photograph taken by Miss Gertrude L. Bell, and Courteously Lent by Her.



THE WONDER WHICH CAPTURED GREEK IMAGINATION: BABYLON, THE CITY OF THE HEBREW CAPTIVITY—SHOWING THE ISHTAR GATE.

“It is certain that some day we shall be able almost to reconstruct the Babylon of Nebuchadnezzar. It is undoubtedly the most interesting of the Babylons which lie one over the other now. For it was the Wonder which captured Greek imagination and has enslaved ours since. It was the city of the Hebrew Captivity, the city which Cyrus took and Alexander made his capital of the world.”

exploring Babylon. The German Oriental Society, directed by Professor Delitsch, was to be the controlling authority; but behind it, as all the world knew, stood the Emperor. Thanks to such powerful and consistent backing, the explorers have been able to dig without interruption ever since. At their head has been Dr. Koldewey, an architect by early training, but experienced in excavation, as Von Luschan's second in command at Sinjerli, and on other sites. He led out his first band of diggers in 1899, and set to work for winters and summers alike without thought of returning to Germany. He may have been back once in these twelve years, but that is all, and serious illness has not prevented him from returning to his house by the waters of Babylon. It is the east-bank city, the city of Nabopolassar or Nebuchadnezzar, who recovered for the old mistress of Mesopotamia the supremacy she had been forced to cede awhile to Nineveh, that has been the scene of the German excavations. It lies under three principal mounds, and that called the Kast, which conceals Nebuchadnezzar's Palace and its environs, has been the Germans' main objective. This Palace was built just inside the inner fortifications, which are pierced here by the Ishtar Gate, so called of old because a small temple of Baltis, or Ishtar, lay just outside it.

that the opposing faces of the gateway were lined with enamelled bricks, showing in relief large figures of bulls and dragons of singularly fine style. When it is

captured Greek imagination and has enslaved ours since. It was the city of the Hebrew Captivity, the city which Cyrus took and Alexander made his capital of the world.

But we should like to learn something, too, of earlier Babylons—of that which Sennacherib sacked, and even of that which the Hittites took in the 19th century B.C., and where Hammurabi had reigned. We know there was an important town on the site as far back as the beginning of the fourth millennium before our era, and in the interests of the science of the beginnings of things we trust that the architectural sympathies of the German excavators will not make them so careful of Nebuchadnezzar's structures that they will be unwilling to search the underlying strata down to virgin soil. We know something of the architecture of the Babylonians, much of their written documents, something of their plastic art, but terribly little of their archaeology in the strictest sense. For better knowledge of that we look to Dr. Koldewey and his colleagues not less than for a plan of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon: and in the meantime we have to thank him as well as Dr. Andrae at Assur and the German Oriental Society, which has commissioned and supported both, for object-lessons in the business of excavation as it should be conducted.

D. G. HOGARTH



SHOWING THE TEMPLE EXCAVATIONS: A VIEW FROM THE TOP OF BIRS NIMRUD.

“When it is said that the bounding walls of the whole spacious Sacred Way which led . . . to the great temple of Bel-Marduk, were . . . faced with enamelled bricks, showing bas-reliefs, it may be realised how splendid Nebuchadnezzar made his capital. The Palace lies west of this . . . Important as is this historic Palace, it is less important than the main temple of Bel, and it is satisfactory to know that Dr. Koldewey has identified the situation of the latter with fair certainty.”

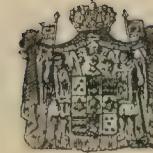
Photograph taken by Miss Gertrude L. Bell, and Courteously Lent by Her.



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Unter den Linden, 15



Wien,
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RECENT CANCER LITERATURE.

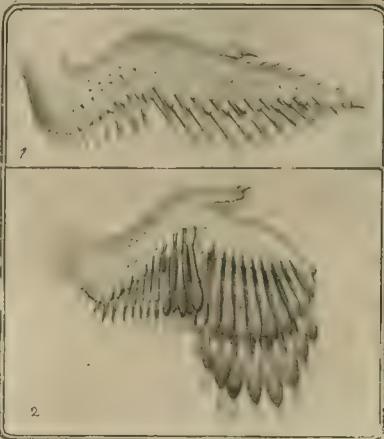
I SELECT the topic of recent cancer literature as the subject of this week's article, for several reasons, chief among which is the fact that the public are perennially interested in all that pertains to the investigation of the cause of this deadly malady. Other reasons I find in the issue of the fourth Report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and in the publication by Dr. J. Beard of a book on "The Enzyme Treatment of Cancer" (Chatto), which revives an interesting controversy regarding cancer cure. The great point around which all investigation revolves is the cause of the disease. Research has been uninterruptedly carried on for years without revealing any external source of the trouble in the shape of microbe or parasite. Baffled, so far, in the attempt to discover a cause operating from without, many authorities will feel inclined to agree with Sir H. Butlin in his recently delivered lectures, when he expressed the opinion that the source of cancer is to be looked for within the affected frame. Dr. Bashford, in the Research Fund Report, says it is at least proved that cancer "is not due to a common, casual parasite." He further adds that each tumour is "peculiarly and genetically related to the individual in which it arises." This looks as though we were harking back to a theory of cancer origin which finds in the facts of embryology its chief support. If so, then Dr. Beard's work very appropriately appears at the present juncture.

I deem the title of Dr. Beard's book somewhat unfortunate. The public, for whom he writes, do not know what "enzymes" are. They have not been instructed in the physiology of the organic ferments which play such an important part in digestion and in other bodily functions. Then, again, I should say, Dr. Beard's style of writing is hardly attractive. His book is full of matter calculated to start thought, but he has an unfortunate grievance—just enough, it may be—and constantly laments that he has been crying for years in the wilderness, few, least of all cancer-researchers, heeding his cry. There is also a superfluity of footnotes. But his work deserves careful perusal. Dr. Beard professionally is connected with the Embryological Department of Edinburgh University. I do not think he need make so much of the silly taunt which has been levelled at him, that he is "not a medical man." If medicine had been advanced by no aid save that of her own children, she would probably have missed the germ theory of to-day, and a good deal more besides. Lister's antiseptic surgery is founded on Pasteur's researches, and Pasteur was a chemist. He, and Spallanzani, and a host of other investigators also, were "not medical men."



ATTACHED TO THE BED OF THE SEA BY LONG WISPS OF FLINT: A GLASS SPONGE.

"The Glass Sponges . . . are, without exception, among the most exquisite of all forms of marine life known to us. They have their abodes on all ocean floors . . . in size they range from a few inches in height to nearly two feet. They are attached to the bed of the sea or ocean by long wisps of flint, like spun glass. These flinty prolongations are part of the creatures' own structures. The skeleton . . . is a lacy fabric of flint . . . It may be said that no artificer in spun-glass handicraft can fashion a frame so marvellous as that involuntarily produced in the living Glass Sponge."

Reproduced from "Marvels of the Universe."

1. SHOWING THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER ARMED WITH LONG CLAWS: THE WING OF THE YOUNG HOATZIN, THE BIRD WITH HANDS.
2. SHOWING HOW THE GROWTH OF THE OUTERMOST QUILLS IS RETARDED SO AS NOT TO IMPEDE THE USE OF THE CLAWS: THE WING OF THE YOUNG HOATZIN, AT A LATER STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. [FOR DESCRIPTION, SEE BELOW.]

*Reproduced from "Marvels of the Universe."*ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM
"MARVELS OF THE UNIVERSE,"(Now appearing in Fortnightly Parts at 1/- each)
by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson.

THE BIRD WITH HANDS: A YOUNG HOATZIN CLINGING TO A BRANCH WITH THE CLAWS ON ITS WINGS.

"That strange native of British Guiana, the Hoatzin . . . displays a singular activity from the moment it breaks the walls of its shelly prison. . . . Unlike all other nestlings, it is an expert climber, using beak and wings and feet. . . . No other birds, not even the Hoatzin when adult, can use the wings for this purpose. But in the young Hoatzin the thumb and first finger are armed with long claws, and are very prehensile, serving at this stage of growth as fingers. . . . As soon as the wing-area is large enough to support the bird in mid-air . . . the claws are gradually absorbed and finally disappear. That on the thumb is first to go."

Reproduced from "Marvels of the Universe."

Briefly detailed, Dr. Beard's view is that cancer arises within the organism it attacks. In the beginning of animal development, the germ-cell divides into numerous other cells (the primary germ-cells), each of which can produce an embryo or new body. But, as of old, many are called and but few chosen. One favoured cell, say, is selected to build the future body; the remaining ninety-and-nine are homeless outcasts. Some of these rejected ones perish and die; others survive, lie latent within the tissues, muttering in the fine old melodramatic villain's tone, "A day will come!" When that day arrives, these outcast cells, waking up from their slumbers, and retaining the privilege of their birthright, begin to put forth their inherited powers of body-building. But instead of being able to construct a new body, they find themselves caged, cabined, and confined within a body long since completed without their help. Then comes their proliferation and increase, resulting in the production of a cancerous tumour. A cancer is the revenge of the despised and neglected cells on their more favoured rival, which has built the body. "Cancer," says Dr. Beard, "is nothing more than the production abnormally of an asexual (that is, a budding and growing cell-population) within a sexual generation"—this last capable of giving forth new germ-cells.



This, shortly enumerated, is Dr. Beard's theory. It seems to correspond with Sir H. Butlin's recently expressed views.

At the very least, it has a basis in embryological facts, for other abnormalities besides cancer fall to be accounted for on similar lines. In the matter of cure, also, Dr. Beard's contentions deserve examination. He advocates the use of trypsin and amylopsin, two enzymes or ferments found in the sweetbread—the former acting on nitrogenous food and the latter on starches. As these ferments together act on albuminous substances, and as cancer-cells, like all living cells, are of this order, the inference is clear enough, that the injection of the enzymes into cancerous tumours will cause their disappearance. The clinical side of Dr. Beard's book is still weak. What is needed is the extended trial of his method. It has apparently had its successes. He attributes failure to the use of inert trypsin, and insists that amylopsin must be used as well. I, for one, hope no professional prejudice will oppose the reopening of this all-important question. It is not pleasant to think of "what might have been," when refusal to experiment is plainly indicated.

ANDREW WILSON.

"MARVELS OF THE UNIVERSE."

THE first two parts of "Marvels of the Universe" (Hutchinson), a new series which is being issued in twenty-four fortnightly parts, were noticed in our issue of Dec. 2, where it was pointed out that the new publication in no way overlaps the well-known work "Wonders of the World," published by the same firm. Parts III. and IV. of the "Marvels," from the latter of which we are enabled to reproduce some illustrations, fully maintain the high standard of interest of the preceding parts. Part IV., for example, deals with such fascinating subjects as the mantids, or "praying" insects, so-called from their apparently pious attitude while waiting for their victims, and therefore rather a "preying posture"; also with the jellyfish called the "Portuguese man-of-war"; the surface of the moon and its phases; vegetable sheep (a member of the daisy family); giant moths; flying-fishes and their foes; the cobego, an "animated aeroplane" of the Malay forests; a bird with claws on its wings—the hoatzin of British Guiana; diving-beetles; and the giant tortoise. With several coloured plates and numerous photographs in each sevenpenny part, and articles thereon by well-known naturalists, this excellent publication deserves to be classed, literally, in its own category, as one of the marvels of the universe.



MIMICKING A LARGE BROWN FRUIT: A COBEGO HANGING FROM A TREE.

"When at rest it [the Cobego, or Flying Lemur, of the Malay Archipelago, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines] is far from easily discovered; for at such times it hangs suspended, back downwards, the feet placed together, and the head thrust in between the fore-legs, so that it looks for all the world like some great fruit, such as abounds in these forests. And this semblance to fruit is the more complete owing to the light spots on the dark-brown skin. Thus disguised, it rests in peace, for prowling hawks and other carnivores pass it by unnoticed."

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LADIES' PAGE.

WHILE my usual column was last week crowded out by Christmas notices, a remarkable woman's agitation has arisen, done its utmost, and failed as completely as might have been expected. Singular blindness to the teachings of practical experience was displayed by the ladies who expected the protests of the voteless to be listened to against domestic servants' inclusion in the Insurance Bill. About a million signatures were appended to memorials to individual Members of Parliament and to the House of Commons as a body; countless letters were written, excited speeches were delivered, and mistresses and maids alike demon-trated that they were unwilling to be compulsorily included under the Insurance Bill. A great meeting at the Albert Hall was not merely crowded—it was besieged, for fully twenty thousand women flocked there in person to endeavour to govern themselves by agitation without votes behind them. Oddly enough, this agitation was led by the Anti-Suffrage women; doubtless, they hoped to find in its success a proof that women do not need votes, because their voices will always receive courteous voluntary attention. But, how now? For all this agitating has completely failed! Mistress and maid are still to pay, just as originally ordered. Mr. Lloyd George made a vague promise to the maids, of which more below, but the mistresses he simply flouted. No effect was produced by their protests without power to enforce the opinion. So it ever was, and ever will be—if the theory of representative government is the correct one. At all events, we live at present under that theory, and so long as some classes vote and others are entirely without representative strength, the non-voting class cannot reasonably expect attention.

Certainly in many homes this new tax will be felt to be a real burden by mistresses of small means to whom every shilling has its importance. It is all the harder because there is no real benefit to be derived, from the employer's point of view, when a servant does fall ill. There is not to be any institution provided (other than the workhouse infirmary) to which a sick servant is to be entitled to claim admission, so that it will be as difficult to send away one who falls ill as it is now. Moreover, if the mistress keeps the girl while ill the mistress does not even become entitled to take the weekly 7s. 6d. of the insurance! Apparently, the mistress who allows a sick maid to stop on (and frequently she must do so, for how can a girl with bronchitis, or any other "itis," sally forth in that state to find herself a lodging?) will have to pay in all ways. There will be (1) sick girl's wages; (2) the wages and keep of her substitute; (3) the insurance money for both; (4) food, firing, nursing, and attendance for the invalid, according to the State doctor's orders. The maid can meantime draw her own 7s. 6d. sick pay, and keep it; and gratitude is to many minds so painful a sensation that, ten to one, the girl will leave the situation as soon as she has been tended to recovery. So



GRECIAN GRACE FOR EVENING WEAR.

An artistically draped gown, the tunic of purple Ninon-de-soie, embroidered in gold, over a soft white material as under-dress.

much for when the maid does fall sick. While she is well the very unpleasant task of being the tax-collector is periodically forced on the mistress. It is most unpleasant, and so useless practically in the domestic dilemma of a sick servant.

Now for the point of view of the maid-servant. She is to pay her weekly threepence, her protests notwithstanding. Her great grievance is that she will probably get no benefit from it, for the class of domestic workers as a whole is a healthy one; it is no avocation for the delicate and fragile—the servants are mostly at the healthiest age—and they for the most part will marry and soon pass out of the class to receive the benefits. Mr. Lloyd George has, however, told them that those who marry shall be allowed to continue to insure themselves, and for those who do not marry he gives some vague promise that, if there be any surplus, it shall be available for them as an earlier old-age pension, or some sort of dole. This is not in the Act of Parliament, and may come to nothing, but if it does, it is not what this Bill professes to provide—namely, sick pay; and of two things, one—either servants, mistresses, and taxpayers are all now being called on to pay much more than is needful to provide sick pay for invalid servants, or else, the payments being only adequate to give the sick benefit, there can be no other allowance or benefit got by anybody out of it. Clearly, most of the girls who pay will never receive anything in return for their annual 13s. poll tax. Except, of course, such comfort as there may be in the reflection that, if ever they are ill while in service, they will get 7s. 6d. per week for a time and then 5s. until well, with free doctor and drugs. A certain number of ladies have stated that they do consider that this possible advantage is sufficient compensation to servants for the tax. But undoubtedly, if the theory of "self-government" under which we are supposed to live were applied to this case, the project would be "downed" by an enormous majority of those affected. How many people nowadays really and truly believe in "representative self-government," I wonder? The author of this servant insurance certainly does not!

Every home might be adorned with growing bulbs. They are now so inexpensive; and it is so easy to bring out the lovely, sweet-scented blossoms of hyacinths, or the rich colour of crocus. True, they do not last very long in bloom, but it is quite a pleasure for long before to watch the green rising daily higher, and then the budding flower presently pushing up in the midst. A hyacinth bulb will grow in water anywhere, and all the care it needs is to stand the vase or bowl, wherein the water just touches the end of the bulb, in a perfectly dark place, but not icy-cold, till the green shoots are well up from the bulb, then bring it to the light and warmth of a room. To the initiated this sounds like the alphabet, but it is surprising how many people do not understand how easy and cheap a pleasure is bulb-growing in the home, and now is the time to make a start.—FILOMENA.

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"A WINTER-SPORT BOOK."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Pages.")

EVEN those who have never known the delights of the toboggan and the bobsleigh, of skiing and ski-joring, skating and curling, in Switzerland will derive much entertainment from "A Winter-Sport Book" (A. and C. Black), by Reginald Cleaver, with an introduction by the Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton. The bright and buoyant Alpine air seems to blow through its pages, infecting the reader with something of that exultant sense of health and high spirits which comes from spinning down the ice-tracks and the snow-slopes. It is easy to understand, after reading this book, how "the mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like young sheep." The illustrations, which consist of numerous black-and-white drawings by the author, are delightful: they bring out the humours of winter sport in a way impossible to the photographer, for even the snap-shutter is seldom on the spot at the exact psychological moment. But Mr. Cleaver is more than a caricaturist, or even a pictorial satirist: his drawings are charming as well as amusing: they are the work of a skilful artist. The pictures are nearly all placed together at the end of the book, with an explanatory note, generally of a humorous character, to each. The preliminary chapters are equally cheerful. In his introduction Mr. Lyttelton writes feelingly on the subject of ventilation in hotels, and speaks of "the gathering carbolic acid in the table-d'hôtes"—a rather alarming item of the menu. He is an enthusiastic winter-sportsman, and it is easy to guess the identity of the "tall and usually stately Headmaster," who, as Mr. Cleaver writes, "may burst upon your view as he shoots down a snow-slope like a falling star . . . a crash is imminent. . . . Noiselessly but decisively the Headmaster disappears from view." We know that Headmaster: he comes from Eton.

Winter-sport enthusiasts will note with interest that there was recently a very heavy fall of snow at St. Moritz, Switzerland, over three feet in depth. It is many years since so heavy a snowfall has occurred there before Christmas.

One of the time-honoured features of a well-regulated Christmas feast is a plentiful supply of Tom Smith's famous crackers.

This year the beauty and variety of his productions are more alluring than ever. They can be had at all kinds of prices, from sixpence a box upwards to the most elaborate and lovely table decorations, or large and gorgeous crackers containing each a toy or other novelty. Among the costlier kind may



SOME OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S TEMPORARY PROVOSTS AFTER THE SHIPWRECK: MOORISH SOLDIERS WHO GUARD THE CAPE SPARTEL LIGHTHOUSE.
Photo, Illus. Bureau.

Santa Claus surprise stockings are likewise certain favourites.

Books for the nursery are always in great demand at Christmas, and nothing could more delight the inhabitants thereof than the admirable picture-books, painting-books, and musical nursery-rhyme books published by Messrs. Dean and Son, of 160A, Fleet Street. A real knowledge of the needs and preferences of the little people, combined with excellent taste, marks all the publications of this firm. Dean's untearable rag-books have long been immensely popular, and the new ones issued this season are as delightful as ever. A novel variety is the "Poly-Poly" rag-book, which is in the form of a roll tied round with ribbon, like the books of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and can be unrolled into a fascinating panorama. The painting-books are very workmanlike and sensible, while another excellent novelty is the Patchwork Picture Puzzles, in book form, containing sheets to be cut out and pasted in pieces on to other sheets to form pictures.



WHERE THE SHIPWRECKED PRINCESSES FOUND SHELTER AND DRY CLOTHING: THE LIGHTHOUSE AT CAPE SPARTEL.

After being all thrown into the sea, as the boat in which they left the stranded "Delhi" neared the shore, the Princess Royal and her husband, the Duke of Fife, with their daughters, Princesses Alexandra and Maud, had to scramble along a rocky path through pouring rain to the Cape Sparrel Lighthouse, about four miles away. There they were hospitably received, and provided with hot coffee and clothing, the Duke of Fife being attired in a nightshirt and a pair of the lighthouse-keeper's trousers.

THREE IDEAL REMINDERS OF THE XMAS SEASON.

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A Regular supply of Popular and Interesting Recent Fiction sent Monthly, Post Free to any part of the World. In lonely stations, or even in the remote parts of the United Kingdom, a book is a thrice welcome guest. Do not forget these absent ones. The cost to you is little in proportion to the enjoyment provided. One good Novel per month (includes purchase of the books) from 17/6 per annum.

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65, CHEAPSIDE, and 105, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

A Christmas Love Story

THE FOLLOWING OF THE STAR.

SIX SHILLINGS.

By FLORENCE L. BARCLAY,

With Frontispiece by F. H. TOWNSEND.

"A worthy successor to 'The Rosary.' It has the same charm and grip, whilst the plot is again unusual and clever."—Evening Standard.

OVER HALF-A-MILLION COPIES OF

Mrs. Barclay's Previous Books HAVE BEEN SOLD.

THE ROSARY, 6s. THE MISTRESS OF SHENSTONE, 6s.
THE WHEELS OF TIME, 1s. net.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 24, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C.



H.M.S. BELLEROPHON
BY W.L.WYLLIE, R.A.

Whether you be a SMOKER or NON-SMOKER
No present to a smoker can be more acceptable than a parcel of either

**Player's
Navy Cut Tobacco**

**or Player's
Navy Cut Cigarettes**

It is better to include both.

P142



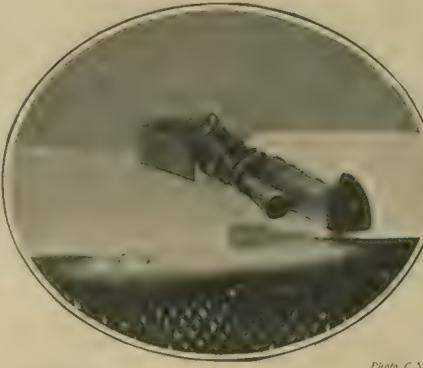
SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON IN
THE NORTH SEA BY W.L.WYLLIE, R.A.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 1, 1907) of MR. DAVID JARDINE, of High Lee, Woolton, near Liverpool, head of Farnworth and Jardine, timber-merchants, who died on Oct. 7, is proved by Robert Jardine, brother, and Laurence MacLaren, nephew, the value of the estate amounting to £825,352. The testator gives £10,000 and an annuity of £4,000 to his wife; £25,000 to Laurence MacLaren; £10,000 each to his nieces Agnes Jardine, Jane Jardine, and Elizabeth Buckham; £7500 each to his nephew and niece John Jardine and Elizabeth Martin Rankin; £5000 to his niece Elizabeth MacLaren; £2000 each to the Seamen's Orphanage, the Royal Infirmary, and the Southern Hospital; £1500 each to the Northern Hospital and the Stanley Hospital; £1000 each to the Blue Coat Hospital, the Children's Infirmary, and the Sea Training Home for Boys; and legacies to persons in his employ and to servants. Two sixteenths of the residue he leaves, in trust, for his sister Mrs. MacLaren, two sixteenths to the children of his sister Margaret Lockhart, four sixteenths to his brother Robert, and eight sixteenths to his nephew Laurence MacLaren.

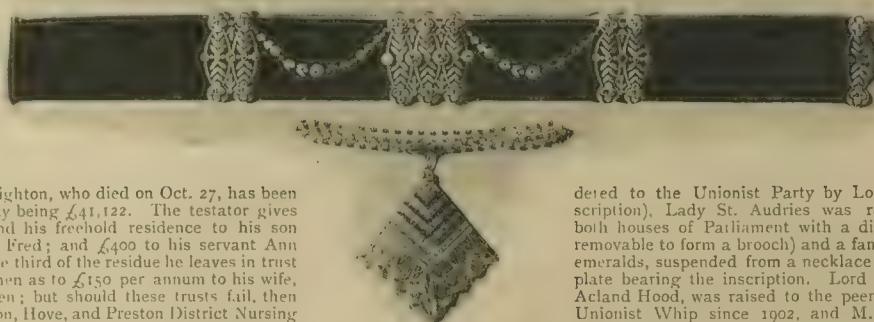
The will and three codicils of MR. HENRY BROADHURST, of Trent Cottage, Cromer, Labour M.P. from 1860 to 1906—representing Stoke, Bordesley, West Notts, and Leicester—are proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the property being £6942. The testator gives £1500 to the children of his deceased sister Annie Hurst; £200 and an annuity of £55 to Edith Elizabeth Nicholls; £100 and an annuity of £32 to his servant Emma Eliza Edwards; £100 to Rosa Marie Beck; £50 each to his sister-in-law Polly Broadhurst and Charlotte Sarah Lockwood; £25 to Annie Maria White; £25 to —— Green, in his employ; and the residue to his niece Rosetta Eliza Hopkinson for life, and then as to £300 to her husband, and the remainder to her children.

The will (dated June 19, 1911) of MR. GEORGE ASHBY, of 9, Ditchling Rise, Brighton, who died on Oct. 27, has been proved, the value of the property being £41,122. The testator gives property at Pembury, Kent, and his freehold residence to his son Henry; £50 in trust for his son Fred; and £400 to his servant Ann Hook, if still in his service. One third of the residue he leaves in trust for his son Henry for life, and then as to £150 per annum to his wife, and the remainder to his children; but should these trusts fail, then £3000 is to be paid to the Brighton, Hove, and Preston District Nursing Association; £2000 to the Brighton and Hove Hospital for Women; and the remainder divided between the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital in Marylebone; and two thirds, in trust, to pay £200 per annum to his son Fred, and subject thereto for his granddaughter and seven grandsons.



Photo, C.N.
A BENT SPEAR AND SWORD AS A LETTER OF PEACE;
A STRANGE MISSIVE FROM THE CHIEFS OF DAMROH
TO THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

This curious overture of peace was sent to the leader of the Abor Expedition by the chiefs of Damroh, the principal village of the Padam Abors. It takes the form of a spear and sword bent double as a sign of friendship between sender and recipient. The photograph was taken by the Special Correspondent of the Central News with the Expedition.



In RECOGNITION OF HIS HUSBAND'S SERVICES AS CHIEF UNIONIST WHIP: A PRESENTATION TO LADY ST. AUDRIES, BY MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

The will and codicil of the sixth BARON DYNEVOR, of Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthen, who died on June 8, are proved by his son, the value of the unsettled property being £72,383. The testator gives £200 to Granville E. L. Baker; £300 to his daughter the Hon. Nest Rankin; £100 to his son-in-law James R. L. Rankin; £100 to his daughter-in-law Lady Margaret Rice; £5000 to his sister the Hon. Ellen Joyce; £50 each to two godchildren; £20,000 each and certain furniture in trust for his two unmarried daughters while spinsters; and legacies to servants. The diamond given to his ancestor by the King of Denmark and plate and pictures are to devolve as heirlooms with the settled estates. All other his property he leaves to his son, the present peer. In the events which have happened the funds of his marriage settlement are divisible among his daughters.

The will of MR. FREDERICK BRABY, of Bushey Lodge, Teddington, head of F. Braby and Co., iron-masters, who died on Oct. 9, is proved by his three sons, and the value of the estate sworn at £182,541. The testator gives shares in various public companies to his sons; £1000 for distribution among the travellers, clerks, and employees of his firm; £100 each to his grandchildren; £50 each to the Salvation Army, London City Mission, Church Association, and Protestant Alliance; £25 each to the Imperial British Israel Association, and Christ Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and the Baptist Chapel at Teddington; and numerous small legacies. Five twentieths of the residue go to each of his sons, Cyrus Braby, Ivon Braby, and Newton Braby; two twentieths each to his daughters, Flora and Ida; and one twentieth to his grandsons, Harold Trevor and Norman Heaton.

A PRESENTATION TO LADY ST. AUDRIES.

"As a token of friendship, and in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Unionist Party by Lord St. Audries" (so runs the inscription), Lady St. Audries was recently presented by Members of both houses of Parliament with a diamond neck ornament (the centre removable to form a brooch) and a fan-shaped pendant, in diamonds and emeralds, suspended from a necklace of pearls. On the case is a gold plate bearing the inscription. Lord St. Audries, formerly Sir Alexander Acland Hood, was raised to the peerage this year. He had been Chief Unionist Whip since 1902, and M.P. for West Somerset since 1892. His marriage took place in 1888. Lady St. Audries was the Hon. Mildred Rose Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, daughter of the fourth Baron Ventry. Lord and Lady St. Audries have two sons and two daughters. The presentation ornaments were made by Messrs. Garrard and Co., the Crown Jewellers, of 24, Albemarle Street.

Not afraid of Chaps:



Nothing goes to Waste when you use PEARS.

Pears is of such complete purity and of such incomparable quality that every particle of it comes into use as SOAP.

Pears
IS NOT MIXED WITH WATER.

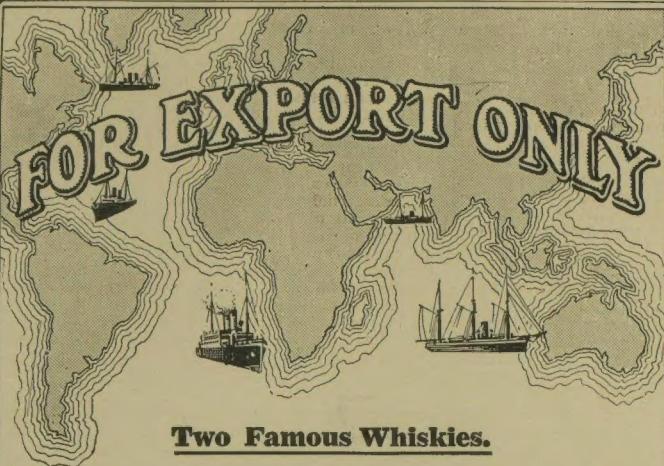
A touch or two, well worked up, yields lather enough for face and hands.

That is why Pears lasts so much longer than common toilet soaps, indeed it wears

TO THE THINNESS OF A SIXPENCE

and will then adhere to a fresh tablet if you wet it, thus there is no waste and

It's fit for the Angels.



Two Famous Whiskies.

"King George IV"

and

"D.C.L."

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Proprietors:

The DISTILLERS COMPANY Ltd.,
Edinburgh.

(Capital Employed over
£3,000,000 Sterling)

Sole Distillers and Binders of these and other
brands of Whiskies well known and popular in
Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, and
throughout the world.



THAT CHAFED APPEARANCE

of the skin which so often follows a shave is as painful as it is disfiguring. It is sometimes the result of shaving too closely, using a razor that requires setting, or improper stropping; but more often it is that the skin requires a tonic. Whatever the cause, it should be attended to immediately as the following morning's shave over the still tender parts will only result in further discomfort and irritation.

BEETHAM'S **La-rola**

applied regularly, prevents and removes all roughness, redness, irritation, etc. It acts as a skin tonic and keeps it in perfect condition for shaving.

Get a bottle from your Chemist's to-day.
Bottles 1s., 2s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Stores.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM,
ENGLAND.



Craven Extra Mild

Your own enjoyment of CRAVEN EXTRA MILD can only be equalled by the pleasure of introducing it to a friend. A gift of CRAVEN EXTRA MILD for Christmas is one which any smoker will appreciate.

CRAVEN EXTRA MILD is manufactured under the new process, discovered by Mr. Bernhard Baron, by which the crude residue of harshness, which even the most matured tobacco previously contained, is eliminated. It is a milder grade of the famous "Craven" Mixture which was immortalised under the name of "Arcadia" by J. M. Barrie in "My Lady Nicotine."

Sold in 1 oz., 8d.; 2 oz., 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5/- air-tight tins. Also in cartridges, in packets of 14 pipefuls, 8d.; 28 pipefuls, 1/3.

Our world-renowned CRAVEN MILD, in cartridges or loose, 2 ozs. 1/3.

Of high-class tobacconists all over the World. If you cannot obtain it locally, write direct to our West End Depot, 7, Wardour Street, Leicester Square, London, W. (Established 1788.)

CARRERAS, Ltd., Arcadia Works, City Road, London, E.C.



"If she had only been a man," Marriot said, "we could have got round her . . . We could have sent her a tin of the 'Arcadia.'" Chap. XXXI.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to PRESERVE and BEAUTIFY their

HAIR



Avoid doubtful preparations which contain Lead, Spirit, or other dangerous ingredients, and do not be persuaded to buy cheap imitations under the same or similar names, which have not the restorative properties and do not contain the Delightful Perfume of Otto of Roses for which Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

CLARKES' PYRAMID FOOD WARMER FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

THE BEST NURSERY LAMP IN THE WORLD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
INVALUABLE IN EVERY HOME.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF USEFUL
ARTICLES FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
POST FREE.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE
COMPANY LIMITED,
CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND
FAIRY LIGHT WORKS,
CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

PRICES
1 PINT 6/-
3/4 PINT 5/-
1/2 PINT 3/6
1/2 PINT 2/6 (cheaper quality) each.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT is said that when a lawyer has no case, he abuses his opponent's attorney; and when it is difficult to state exactly the cause of a motor-accident, it is invariably ascribed to failure of the steering-gear. Whatever

the old, old reason was at once inferred, though, with a driver of the skill of the unfortunate Mr. Crabtree and a car of the reputation of that he was driving at the time, such a provoking cause is most improbable.

The perfect mudguard is yet to seek, though several very efficient types are now obtainable. The perfect mudguard should not let a drop of water or a speck of mud pass it by. I note with interest that a French body, the Automobile Club de Seine et Oise, are about to organise mudguard trials, and cordially invite all inventors to enter their devices. If efficient mudguards are desirable in France, then they are doubly so in our weeping climate, and the R.A.C. might follow the example of the French Departmental Club.

I think it was Mulvaney, of blessed memory, who once said that, had the British Army waited for reinforcements, the frontier of the Empire would have stopped at Brighton Beach. Equally so would the wonderful progress of the automobile of the daring, practical men had waited for the approval and confirmation of the theorists. Ignorance and much daring will carry men far at times, as they have been carried in the development of the bicycle and the automobile. Theoretically, to carry a man in safety a bicycle should be everywhere ten times stronger than it is, while the modern 15-h.p. motor-car should weigh something more than a motor omnibus to be at all secure—theoretically. This is not to suggest that we have nothing for which to thank the theorists. On the contrary; but if the practical engineer had always consulted them before he made any departure in design we should still be a long way from the aeroplane-engine weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per horse-power. Also, the reciprocating parts of the car-engine, which have been lightened and strengthened in quite a bewildering manner, would have retained their ancient ponderosity, and consequent vibration.

It would appear that the electric lighting of motor-cars

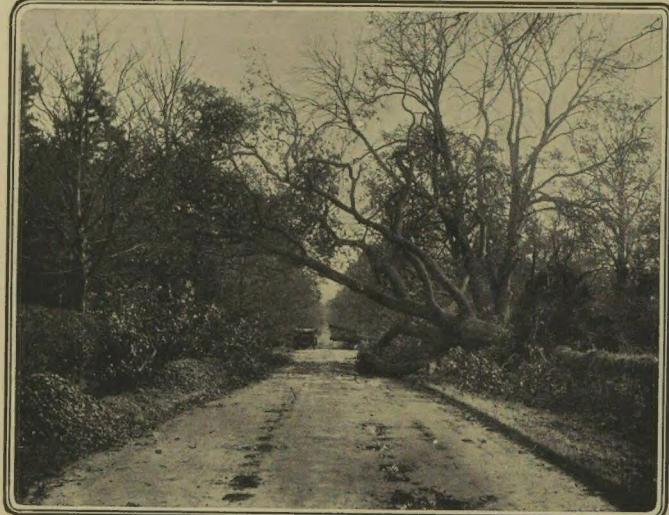
both inside and out is not to be achieved without gas competition, in the United States at least. Reading the most interesting paper given by Mr. Howard E. Coffin, M.S.A.E., before the Institution of Automobile Engineers, upon the occasion of the visit of the American automobile engineers to this country and the Continent, I came across a mention of certain gas-lighting improvements whereby, by a single switch movement from the seat, one can turn on and light all the acetylene-gas lamps on one's car. It is exasperating that Mr. Coffin merely mentions the existence of such devices on the other side of the Atlantic, and neither names nor details this convenient and desirable apparatus. He speaks of the common use of an acetylene self-starter which can be used in combination with gas-lighting, and the fact that small gas-tanks holding sufficient acetylene-gas for from one to two months' lighting, or for three thousand engine-starts, can be had in every village and hamlet in the entire country. If such conveniences do not contravene the terms of some repressive Act or other in this country, perhaps some enterprising person will reap gain and fame by establishing the system here.



THE SHIP OF THE DESERT AND THE IRONCLAD OF THE ROAD: AN ALGERIAN CONTRAST.

The photograph, taken in the Biskra Oasis of Algeria, constitutes a striking contrast between the old order and the new in modes of travel. Biskra is a noted Algerian health-resort, famous for its date-palms. There are hot sulphur baths a few miles from the town.

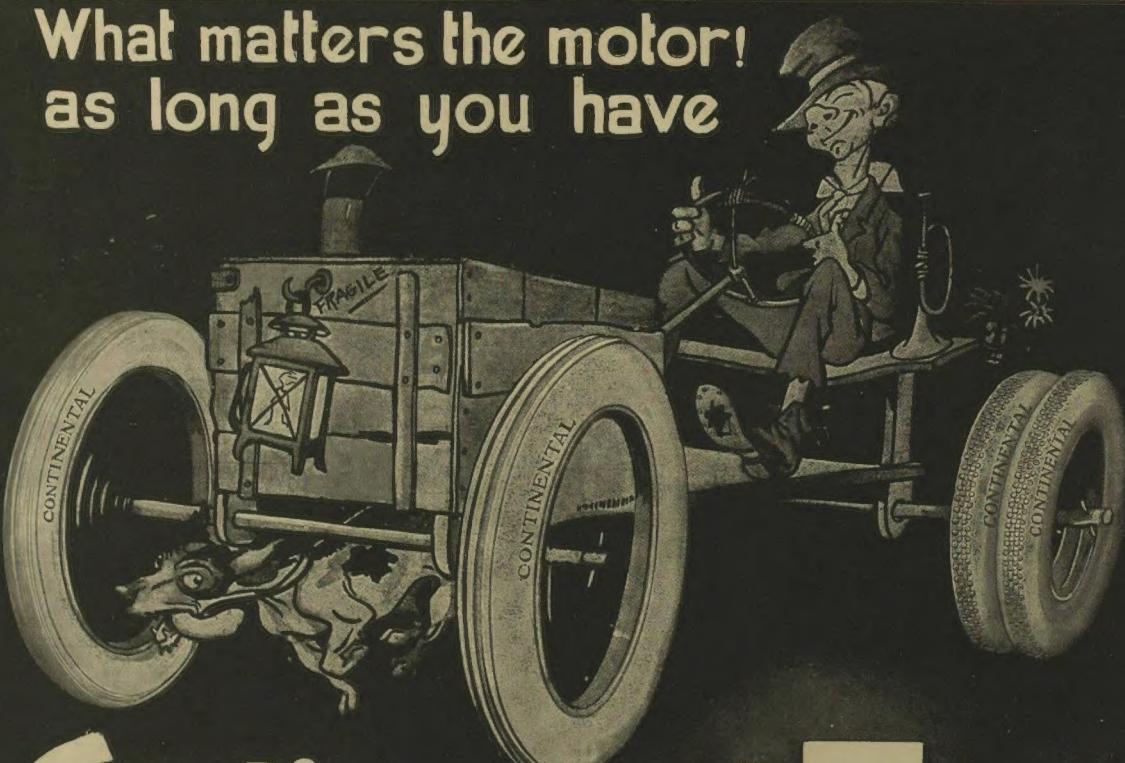
the actual facts may turn out to be, the statement, coupled, probably, with the name of the car, has gone forth, and cannot fail to prejudice that particular make in the minds of some people. Whenever the causes of motor-accidents are probed to the bottom, it is quite the rarest thing to find that whatever happened was brought about by the cause so frequently alleged. Even when accidents occur through side-slip or skidding, these cannot properly be ascribed to failure of the steering-gear, for in nine cases out of ten the road or the tyres are the provoking cause. In the case of the mysterious and lamentable fatality at Wisbech, I see



STORM-HAVOC ON SCOTTISH ROADS: AN ARGYLL CAR BEING TESTED AFTER THE RECENT GALES.

The photograph was taken after the recent storm, and shows the condition of the roads in the neighbourhood of the Argyll works. In parts these roads were flooded to a depth of two feet, making motor transport almost impossible. The car shown is an Argyll single sleeve-valve undergoing tests.

What matters the motor! as long as you have



Continental Tyres

FOR BABY'S TENDER SKIN



Use Only

CUTICURA SOAP

It has been the favourite for more than a generation. Assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, its use means skin health in infancy and childhood, and freedom, in the majority of cases, from skin and scalp affections in after life.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 12-p. book post free from nearest depot: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta & Bombay; "Cuticura," Boston, U.S.A. Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Makes shaving a pleasure instead of torture.

Territet-Montreux

GRAND HOTEL and HOTEL des ALPES.

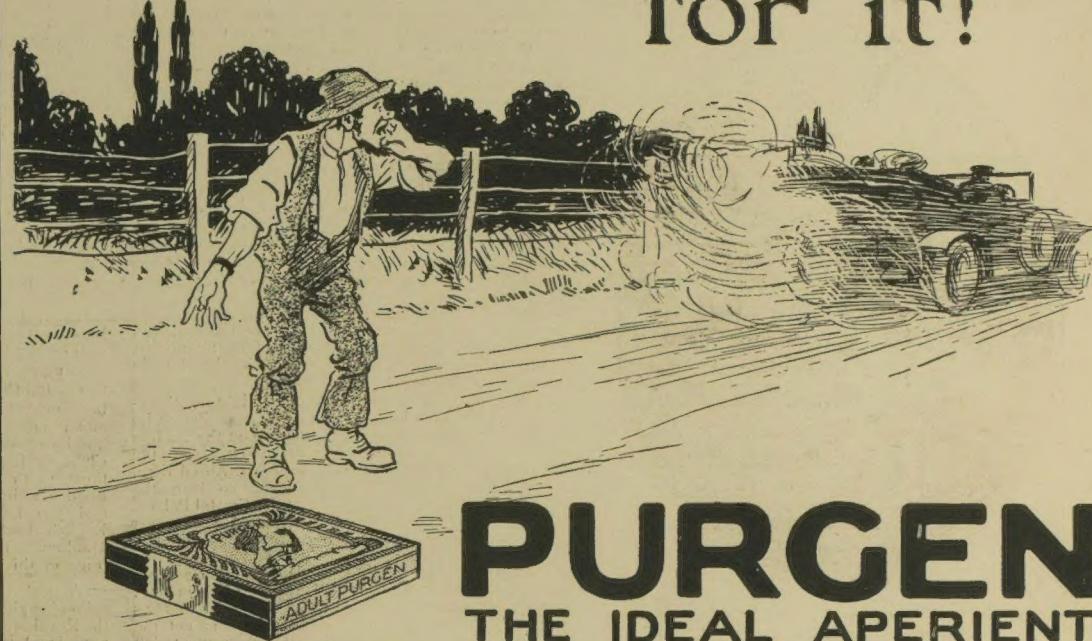
A. AHLBURG, Manager.

Newly built with all up-to-date requirements. Suites; Double and Single Bedrooms with Lavatories, Bath and Dressing Rooms attached. Best position on the Lake. Best Winter Society.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
Whitens & beautifies
The TEETH
Prevents decay
eradicates Tartar.
Polishes & preserves
the Enamel.

PER 2/9 BOX
OF STORES, CHEMISTS &
ROWLANDS, 67 HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

They'll soon come back for it!



PURGEN

THE IDEAL APERIENT

Of leading Chemists and Stores, price 1/1½ per box, or sample and booklet free from H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., 14, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Protector

Three German Patents.

After most scrupulous tests accepted by the

Imperial Principal Bank, and Imperial Post Office, Berlin.



Over 195,000 used on safes in all countries.

For further particulars refer to "Schlösser" (Locks), in Meyer's Konversations-Lexicon (Encyclopedia).

Called by the famous Engineer, the Privy Government Counsellor, Professor Dr. Beuleaux, the "Pearl of technical workmanship." Only the trade-mark, "Protector" on the keys guards the public against the substitution of cheap imitations. Address: All Safe Manufacturers, or direct from Theodor Kromer, Freiburg i. B. Germany.

LLOYD'S IN TUBES, & 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS

FOR EASY SHAVING,

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH. The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK.

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, the Proprietors, bought the business with the receipt, trade name, goodwill from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd. The generic is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory, Freehold, E.C.

Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

STAR SAFETY RAZORS

are famous for quick, easy, clean shaving.

This is because they are fitted with perfectly tempered Hollow-Ground Blades which will last a lifetime.

They are ready for use in a few seconds—no trouble and expense replacing blades.

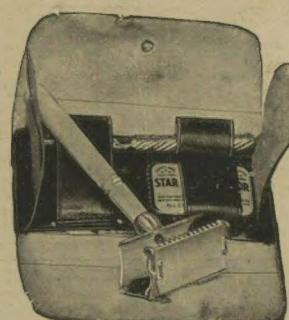
PRICE.

In Leather Wallet (Illustrated), 7/6. In Metal Box, 5/6. Extra Blades, 3/- each.

Also made up in Handsome Sets.

Particulars of all High-class Cutters, or

MARKT & CO. (London), Ltd., 6, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



HORLICK'S MALTLED MILK

BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

Delicious, nourishing and refreshing.

The wholesome nutrition of pure, rich milk and choice malted grain, supplying strength and vigour, with little tax on digestion.

PREPARED IN A MOMENT WITH WATER. NO COOKING.

Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/- at all Chemists and Stores. Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request.

HORLICK'S MALTLED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.



Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN

HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

AT ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY AT HOVENDEN & SONS LTD, LONDON

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCEPTIONALLY full and attractive is the December list of records issued by the Gramophone Company. The list is divided into sections containing all the newest records, specially selected as suitable for the present season. There is also a separate list of five new records by the great operatic contralto, Mme. Kirby Lunn, which comprise airs from "Faust," "Carmen," Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito," "Il Trovatore," and "Samson et Delilah." In the general list the band-music includes Mozart's "Figaro" Overture and Sibelius's symphonic poem, "Finlandia," played by the New Symphony Orchestra, and selections from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" by the Mayfair Orchestra.

The Coldstream Band gives two items from Handel. Among many other songs may be mentioned "Star of Bethlehem," sung by Mr. Evan Williams (tenor); "Absent yet Present," sung by Mr. Gervase Elwes (tenor); and a quartet of Church music, by Miss Perceval Allen, Mme. Edna Thornton, Mr. John Harrison, and Mr. Robert Radford. Other sections of the list contain Christmas records, humorous records, and Scottish records, too many to enumerate here. Suffice it to say that the December list of the Gramophone Company is well worth consulting.

One of the latest claimants to popular favour among cigarette-smokers is the Matinée Cigarette. Although it has been only a comparatively short time on the market, it has already achieved a considerable vogue, due, no doubt, to the skilful blending of the fine Turkish tobacco leaf from which it is manufactured. Those who already appreciate a Turkish cigarette will appreciate still more the Matinée. Those who have not yet found out for themselves the distinctive charm of Turkish tobaccos, blended by experts who have made a life study of the art, will get a good first impression if they begin with the Matinée brand.

If we are right in thinking that the Misses Eyre, who gave a concert at the Aeolian Hall last week, are the daughters of Mr. Alfred Eyre, who was for so long the organist at the Crystal Palace, their exceptional gifts must be, in part at least, hereditary. Two of them play the piano, one is a violinist, and another a cellist; three of them sing, and their mother acted as accompanist. It is not the quantity of achievement but the quality that tells, and certainly these ladies touched nothing they did not adorn. Their programme showed their classical taste, and their rendering was in each case worthy of the music chosen. It is matter for regret that these

gifted performers do not give us more often a taste of their quality.

For lighting a dinner-table in a manner both safe and decorative, nothing could be better than Clarke's "Cricklite" lamps, which, being adapted either for electric light or for wax lights, are specially suitable for country-houses. Among other advantages claimed by their makers, these wax lights are very moderate in price; they give a soft and pretty light for about five hours, without smoke or smell; they are perfectly safe, and not affected by draughts; the grease cannot be spilt, and, once lighted, they require no attention. The "Cricklite" lamp-stands can be had in cut glass, Royal Worcester china, silver-plate, nickel, and ormolu, and holding from one to seven lights. They are specially made for use in India and other hot climates, while the wax lights are warranted to keep in good condition anywhere.

"English Clubs," a list of over 4000 Clubs frequented by the English in all parts of the world, for 1912, has just been published by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., and is edited by Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh, M.A. There are included in it, of course, London and Provincial Clubs in England, and a special feature is made of those in the Colonies, India, and on the Continent, besides which some 2000 Golf Clubs are mentioned and 500 Ladies' Clubs. There are about a dozen English Clubs in China, including a Golf Club at Hankau. Tripoli does not yet possess one. The price of this useful work is 3s. 6d.

Appeal is being made on behalf of the three hundred sailors' orphans left destitute, and now in the care of the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage at Snaresbrook, a national institution for which funds are most urgently needed. There is, perhaps, no class more deserving of an island community's sympathy than the sailors who bring out necessities of life from across the seas, always at the peril of their lives, and at the risk of their children's bread. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Rawlinson, at the offices, Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.



Photo: Campbell-Gray.

A STAGE SCENE MODELLED ON A FAMOUS PICTURE: THE AWAKENING OF THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, IN "THE GOLDEN LAND OF FAIRY TALES," AT THE ALDWYCH THEATRE. The scene at the awakening of the Sleeping Beauty, in "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," at the Aldwych Theatre, is modelled on one of the well-known series of pictures by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, called "The Briar Rose." It is interesting also to contrast it with Tennyson's description in "The Day-Dream": "A touch, a kiss! the charm was snap! There rose a noise of striking clocks, And feet that ran, and doors that clapt, And barking dogs, and crowing cocks; A fuller light illuminated all, A breeze thro' all the garden swept, A sudden bubub' shook the hall, And sixty feet the fountain leapt."

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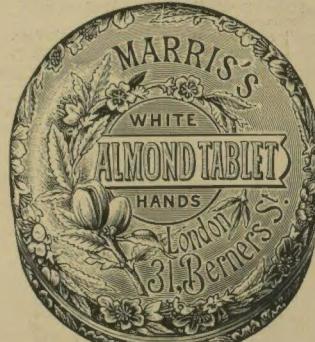
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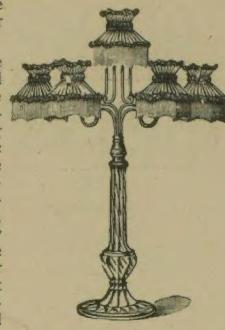
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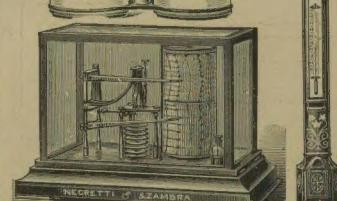


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